REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,959.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26. 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2639 Tons, 346 H. P. Commander W. Cosens, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	" 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	" 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	" 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 7th May 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including two Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(s) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1000	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3600	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE. S. S. EUROPA

WILL SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee and Naples. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZERBINO, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED TO TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the Underwriters :—

Ex "Ulysse."

H J H A—365 Bags Mauritius Sugar damaged by salt water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUNDREE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Paulkee Mohollah Warehouse, by order of Thucker Dharsey Bhimjee, and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Messrs. Young and Co., the following :—

376 Kheesa Bundree Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SALT PANS known by the name of Angoorlee Agar and Khoosh Agar at Trombay, in Salsette.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Juggeewundass Nanabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shreedhur Balcristna Sett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and 2nd mortgage, dated the 15th day of June 1871 and 24th day of February 1872, respectively, all that two pieces of ground or salt pans, situate at Trombay in the Zilla of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 3,08,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goontas or thereabouts, which said two salt pans are called or known by the name of Angoorlee Agar, and Khoosh Agar, and the said Angoorlee Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the Agar Nowkhar, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the said Khoosh Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by a portion of the Khoosh Agar belonging to Dadabhoy Parsee, on the north partly by Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the said Angoorlee Agar, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1877.

[redacted]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public and Gentry of Bombay that they have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED themselves as AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS. All Goods entrusted to them will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, with the exception of those left on Commission Sale. They beg to draw the attention of the Public to the Editorial in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th instant, with reference to the manner in which Auctioneering has hitherto been carried on in Bombay.

All sales will be *bona fide*, and GENTLEMEN may rest assured that their NAMES will not be made the VEHICLE for the ROGUERIES of NATIVE FURNITURE DEALERS and BROKERS. Gentlemen wishing to purchase things at Auctions, and who are unable to attend personally, should communicate direct with the Undersigned.

The SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES will be made a speciality of.

ANSELL, FLETCHER & Co.

No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Manager, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November next, at 3 o'clock p m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotations, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, October 26, 1877. Manager.

N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle		Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	"	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder	"	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	"	1 8 " 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made

by mixing with any of the above

OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle Rs. 1-0 and Rs. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGNE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINE APPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL AFTERNOON CONCERT, TO DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Duet .... Il Trovatore .... Verdi.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte Duet .. Mendlessohn Rondo (Il Moto Continuo) .... Weber.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song .... I heard a Voice .... Pinsuti.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song .... Rose softly Blooming .... Spohr.
Miss Elcia May.
Duet, Pianoforte and Harmonium .... Robert le Diable .... Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Pianoforte ...... La Truite .... Stephen Heller.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song .... C'est l'Espagne .... Offenbach.
Miss Elcia May.
Flute Solo .... Richardson.
Gentleman Amateur.
Solo Pianoforte ...... Danse Negre .... Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet .... "A. B. C." .... Parry.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats .... Re. 1

Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 4-30. Commence at 5.
Carriages may ordered for 6-15.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CITY OF POONA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, October 23, 1877.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, a Comfortable RESIDENCE in HORNBY ROW, open to the Sea Breeze. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

COOPER & COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Great Campaigns in Europe from 1796 to 1870 ; by Captain C. C. King	10 0
Blue Banner ; by L. Cahun	4 12
Pre-historic Use of Iron and Steel ; by St. J. V. Day	7 8
Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing, a Sporting Miscellany	4 12
Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method ; by W. Stanley Jevons	8 0
Young Llanero, a story of War and Wild Life in Venezuela ; by W. H. G. Kingston	3 4
Handbook of Practice of Medicine ; by M. Charteris	4 4
Preventive Medicine and Public Health ; by A. Carpenter,	3 12
Examiner in Anatomy ; by A. T. Norton	3 4
European Colonies ; by E. J. Payne	3 0
Queen Mary ; by Alfred Tennyson	1 12
Difficulties of Political Economy ; by A. Y. Beginner	1 12
Astronomy ; by Prof. R. S. Ball	1 0
Primer of Pianoforte Playing ; by F. Taylor	0 10
Graphic War Number	1 0
Oriental Religions and their Relations to Universal Religion ; by Samuel Johnson	15 12
A Ride Through Islam ; by Hippisley C. Marsh	6 12
The Morphology of the Skull ; by W. K. Parker and G. T. Bettany	6 12
Joan ; by Rhoda Broughton	3 12
A Pair of Blue Eyes ; by Thomas Hardy	3 12
The Heritage of Langdale ; by Mrs. Alexander	3 12
The Atonement of Leam Dundas ; by E. L. Linton	3 12
A Handbook for Young Brewers ; by H. E. Wright	2 4
The Ride to Khiva (from Punch) ; by F. C. Burnand	0 12
Other People's Children : by the author of Helen's Babies	0 12
By-Laws ; by W. G. Lumley	6 4
Volumetric Analysis ; by Dr. E. Fleischer	4 12
The Hair in Health and Disease ; by W. Cottle	1 12
How to Draw a Straight Line ; by A. B. Kempe	1 0
Notes on Cholera, How to Avoid and Prevent it ; by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee	1 6
The New and Complete Exchange Calculator : by Salvador De Monte	8 0
Mr. Brown on the Goings on of Mrs. Brown	0 10
Shakspere ; by E. Dowden (Literature Primer)	0 10
Roman Antiquities ; by A. S. Wilkins, History	0 10
Spon's Dictionary of Engineering in 8 Vols.	75 0

Our New and Revised Periodical Lists are now Ready, and will be sent on application.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—LADIES' READING ROOM OPEN from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Windover, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT and FASHIONABLE PHAETON with a pair of YOUNG BAY ARAB HORSES, 14-2½, very fast going and sound, can be used singly. Apply to "X," care of this Office.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 9 p. m. Volunteers in Uniform. Tickets at Door.

FOR SALE, 2 First-Class Chronometers, 1 First-Class Dolland's Telescope, 1 First-Class Lunar Sextant ; all by the best makers. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, 9, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, lately occupied by the Revd. D. C. Boyd, TO BE LET for about three months from the 15th November. Apply to "M. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 9.

SUITABLE for a Pleader's Office, or a Doctor's Dispensary. TO BE LET, three stories of House, No. 78 Fort, at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, nearly opposite Sakiatwalla's Shops. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

ICES! ICES!! at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, SEPARATE ROOMS, ensuring complete privacy. TEA and COFFEE prepared in FIVE MINUTES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	"	1 0	POTASH WATER	"	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	"	1 0	LITHIA WATER	"	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	"	1 0	VICHY WATER	"	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	"	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	"	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	"	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	"	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	"	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	"	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	"	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	"	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	"	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	"	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	"	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	"	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	"	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	"	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	"	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	"	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	"	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	"	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☛ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22 8
24 12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33 4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.	35 0
23 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	25 0
21 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz.	23 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27 0
23 12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25 0
26 8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31 0

OF

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR,	22 8
26 8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
" Birdseye.
" Cut Cavendish.
" Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.
Carolina Rose.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian "

Latakia Tobacco.
Oronoko "
Imperial "
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!
ORCHESTRA THIS EVENING
FROM 6 O'CLOCK.
TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.
ICES! ICES! ICES!

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets..	Rs.	1 4 0
" 100 Envelopes	"	1 4 0
Per ream (20 quires)..	"	4 0 0
" 500 Envelopes....	"	5 0 0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always, depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA, AND BETWEEN POONA AND SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after THURSDAY, the first November 1877, the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, and the Mixed Train between Poona and Sholapur, as given below, will resume running at the times shewn in the public Time Tables, dated 27th April 1877, namely :—

Down Trains.	Mixed.	Pass.	Up Trains.	Mixed.	Pass.
	a.m.	a m.		a.m.	
Bombay......Dep.	6-50	11-0	Sholapur....Dep.	6-15	..
	p m.	p.m.		p.m.	
Poona.........Arrl.	4-40	6-0	Poona.......Arrl.	6 20	..
	a.m.			a.m.	p m.
Ditto.......Dep.	7-0	..	Ditto......Dep.	9-0	1-20
	p.m.			p.m.	
Sholapur ....Arrl.	6-45	..	Bombay....Arrl.	6-40	8-20

And that, on and from the same date, the Down Local Train which leaves Bombay at 9 a.m., and reaches Poona at 5 p.m., and the Up Local Train which leaves Poona at 11 a.m., and reaches Bombay at 7 p.m. will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the CONSTRUCTION of the MILL BUILDINGS and MASONRY TANK. Plans and specifications, conditions of contract, forms of Tender, and other particulars may be seen on application to D. Gostling, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge. Separate Tenders must be sent in for Buildings and Tank, to be endorsed "Tender for Building" and "Tender for Tank" respectively.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 31st instant.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,0 0.

Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged, 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 800.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 00.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of WILLIAM HENRY HAVELOCK, late of No. 1, Phillimore Gardens, of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the first day of November 1876, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the twentieth day of September 1877 to Captain CHARLES DRUMMOND PASSMORE PAYNE, Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Colaba. Any CREDITORS of, or persons having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the said William Henry Havelock, are required to send in their claims to the said Captain Charles Drummond Passmore Payne at Alibag as such Administrator within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid the said Administrator will hand over the Estate to the Intestate's heirs without regard to any claims of which he shall not then have had notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said William Henry Havelock, deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of October 1877.

CHARLES PAYNE.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Schooner WANDLE, of 6 Tons ; built of Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and now fitted out for the season.

Her Spars, Rigging and Sails (including Racing Sails) are in first-rate order and abundant. She has about 30 cwts. Iron Ballast, Anchor and Cable, with Iron and Chain Moorings.

She is tight, staunch, and strong, sails well, and has won several Cups at the Bombay Yacht Club Regattas.

A trial may be had. For further particulars apply to

Captain BLACKMORE
October 18, 1877. 12, Rampart Row.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla. Of the Verapoly Mission : prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation ; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Re. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22 0
" Amontillado	"	26 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	"	50 0
Green Seal Champagne	"	38 0
Red and Gold label Claret **	"	11 0
" " Pontet Canet	"	20 0
" " Sauterne	"	14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	"	38 8
" Gautier Frere's	"	27 0
Norway Beer	Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pst.	

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 25th Oct. 1877.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96 to 96⅛, but French Rentes were still quoted at 106⅛.

In Seeds the only alteration reported is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex warehouse, and arrival quotations for Wheat are unchanged.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unaltered, and Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals are the same as on Wednesday last.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday opened and closed strong, the sales being estimated at 18,000 bales. The only alteration in spot quotations is an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, but with Piece Goods in Manchester reported as showing a hardening tendency, the actual position of the market must be better than what is shown by mere quotations. The American receipts for the past two days have certainly gained 4,000 bales as compared with the corresponding dates last year, but the remaining two days of the week have to compare with 29,000 and 32,000 bales respectively last year, and in all probability therefore the week will show an increase in the already large deficiency. In addition to this, when we take into account the limited exports from this side and the small available supply in Liverpool, the probability of a further advance in prices become very strong, and there are not wanting well-informed people who believe in a rise of ⅛d. per lb. before the end of the year.

New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅝ cents., and January shipment at 11¾ cents per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Five days' Receipts.........	106,000	113,000	115,000
Total since 1st Sept.........	504,000	749,000	685,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 55⅛d. per oz., and we hear that there are private telegrams to hand reporting even purchases at this rate impracticable. Exchange on India 60 days' sight has advanced from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. per rupee. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced ½ in Fours and Fives-and-a-half, and ⅜ in Fours and-a-half.

Telegrams from Calcutta of this morning's date report a reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discounts and interest of one per cent. all round. The announcement was somewhat unexpected here, as private telegrams for some days past generally reported money in Calcutta as tight. Unexpected or not, however, it is scarcely likely that the Bank would make the reduction without good reasons for doing so, and we can only come to the conclusion that the suspension of Council drafts and the large imports of Silver are beginning to turn the scale in favour of easier money.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened firm, and for Bank Bills a partial advance of 1-16d. was established. The news of the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates induced a somewhat easier feeling in the afternoon, but the morning's rise has been maintained to the close, and we now call the market quiet but steady at the following quotations:

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 9⅜d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9 13-16d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „	...1s. 9⅞d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 9 13-16d.	„

On Calcutta there was some demand for demand drafts in the morning, but this again has fallen off and rates may be quoted nominally unaltered.

Government Paper has been in slightly better request at lower rates, but we have not heard of any business of importance. We quote: Fours, Rs. 93⅜; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 93⅞; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 101½ to ⅝.

The Share Market continues quite stagnant for everything except Spinning and Weaving shares, in which some little business has been done at slightly higher rates. We quote a recovery of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, Jewraz Balloo, Khutao Mucconjee, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, and Rs. 15 per share in Fleming. Berar Press Co.'s shares are Rs. 10, and Mofussil Rs. 2½ per share higher. In other things there is no change of any kind.

Cotton to-day has again been firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool advices, and sellers are generally asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Some purchases are reported for local consumption of half-pressed Wudwan and Veerumgaum at Rs. 202 to Rs. 204 per candy according to quality, and for export American seed Khandeish about strict G. F. has been bought at Rs. 203½ per candy full-pressed. Supplies continue most limited, the receipts for the past six days being only 2,406 bales; considerably less than the local consumption.

Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6-8 per cwt., and for Rapeseed the enquiry is nominal at Rs. 7 8 per cwt. A purchase of Gingelly Seed for February delivery is reported at Rs. 43 per candy.

In Wheat there is nothing of any importance doing for export.

Freights are dull and unaltered. For Liverpool via Canal small engagements are being made at 30s. per ton, and by sail there is as yet no enquiry.

Piece Goods are extremely quiet, and there is nothing likely to be done now until after the Dewallee holidays.

Coals are, if anything, a shade weaker on the bunder, but to "arrive" there are no sellers and the market is comparatively firm in consequence. The ship Hampden, with a cargo of Scotch coal from Leith is reported burned at sea.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	693¾
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	117½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	825
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	820
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	630
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	925
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,030
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	975
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	890
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,290
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerisd S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		850
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	347½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	745
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125 xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	850
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	860 xd
Do do. ½ Share	600	500	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	680
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.s.	380
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)	155	800	all	45 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	203½p.s	1,955
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	500	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	5 p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,00.	250	all	4 p. s.	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. August, 1,028 tons, Captain J. Christianson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The ship Garibaldi, 1,431 tons, Captain S. H. Thacker, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Fagan, Surg. Major. T. M. O'Brien, Mr. W. W. Apperby, and twenty-four deck passengers.

The s. s. City of Poonah, 1,457 tons, Captain Alfred H. Luckhurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (September 25th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut Moneypenny, Lieut and Mrs. Wynyard, Mr. Butcher, Mr. W. Read, Dy Surg Genl Christison, Mrs J Birch, Capt. Mackie, Lieut and Mrs Bird, and Mr and Miss Abbott.

She brought the following cargo:—405 cases brandy, 225 cases wine, 4·6 packages wine and sprit, 5,549 plates spelter, 9,935 bars and 337 bundles iron, 30 packages glassware, 160 cases matches, 50 cases brass, 379 cases soap, 108 cases paint, 10 cases biscuit, 251 packages paper, 248 packages oilmanstore, 150 cases beer, 27 cases acid, 15 packages needles, 150 cases candles, 347 cases window glass, 260 packages oil, 165 cases tinned, 150 pigs lead 25 casesslate pen, 157 kegs nails, 25 barrels coal pitch, 15 barrels coal tar, 15 packages piece goods, 40 packages glass, 20 cases currant, 33 cases thread, 15 cases slates, 59 packages provision 540 kegs red lead and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	City of Poonah (s)...	Luckhurst	London, Sept 25.
25	H M S Euphrates	Cumming........	Porthsmouth, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Canara (s)...	Sharp...	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Marian Moor	Spence ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	August (s)	Christian	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Garibaldi, Thacker, to Calcutta.
Brig Fatay Mobarac, Nacoda, to Damaun.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pehlwan, to Gogo and Bhownuggur.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Brig Futhe Rehman, to Diu.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
21	Lacydon	....	Gopaulpore.
22	John Byers	....	Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
21	Strathleven (s)	....	Negapatam.
23	Goa (s)	....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 25.

From Liverpool.

Macedonia s—2 barrels pork, Edmond Bates and Co.
Guy Mannering s—8 casks brass wire, Framjee Ardaseer Daver; 29 packages glassware, Abdoolally Kharoolabhoy.
Marina s—42 cases stout, Jehangeer Rustomjee Balliwalla; 39 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Surufally Heptoola.
Childwall Hall s—10 casks bird shots, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.

From London.

Lorne s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombae.
Ginnevere—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Nizam s—10 cases gin, The Bank of Bombay.
Menzaleh s—750 bundles railroad iron, Megjee Oomarsy; 11 cases provisions, B M Punthakey; 25 barrels lamp black, abdoollally Abdoolrahim and Co; 2 cases hams and bacon and 2 cases medicine other sorts, Rogers and Co; 50 cases matches, Esmalljee Essufbhoy; 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik dom.

From Marseilles.

Sumatra s—2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—2 cases hardware, Theodor Knaust.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—27 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy and sons; 35 cases champagne, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Assyria s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjebhoy Cowasjee.

From Southampton.

Deccan s—479 boxes bar silver (Rs 11,40,000) The Chartered Bank of I A and China; 208 boxes bar silver (Rs 500,000) The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I L China; 213 boxes barsilver (Rs 500,000) The Oriental Bank Corporation.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 25.

For Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwt linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Hurridas Gangjee; 33 bales hides and 7 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 11 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricomdass.
Europa s—2 cases Indian tea, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 3,200 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Madras s—120 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 16 bales hides Hajee Talub Arbee; 12 bales woollen carpets, Chooonilall Munmohundass; 4 bales hides, F M Munjee; 180 bundles coolfa, 10 bundles deer horns and 20 bags aba huldee, F M Munjee.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—3 bales woollen carpets, C Grondona.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Trentham Hall s—3 pots rose oil, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Chybassa s—155 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—70 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 2½ cwts genda horns, and 5 cwts ivory, S N Talatee; 50 cases shark, fins, Dhurrumsey Velljee; 20 bales twist, E H Jan Mahomed;—2 cases fishmaws, 11 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoossain Janmahamed; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 71 cases sharkfins, 5 cases fishmaws, and 1 package raisins Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 79 bales cotton C Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—50 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1737 Europa (s), Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1079 Madras (s), Richardson—McCullock, Beyts & Co.

FOR P. GULF via KURRACHEE.

984 Ben Veirlie (s), Evans—McCullock, Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1359 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1710 Chyebassa (s), Cosen.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham and Co.
1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg.
1428 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

874 Arabia (s), Serra—Rubattino and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1738 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 29th Oct.

FOR JEDDAH.

2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1261 Storm King, Reed—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails. 30th Oct.
1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails. 13th Nov.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1080 Gl navon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

271 Ulysie, Plisson.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.

FOR DAMAUN.

54 Fatal Mobarca, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Adele Accame, Bauccue—The Captain.
1093 Cydonia (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1457 City of Poonah (s), Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 Dumfrieshire, White—Sir. C. Forbes & Co.
2656 Duccan (s), Gaby.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1498 Eildenhope, Fleet.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1476 Glenburn, Hartnell—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.
1124 Hermewood, Pardy.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whitting.
785 Norwood, Harris—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1430 Oregon, Cushing.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1583 South Carolina, Reynolds—Killick, Nixon & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—Benn Ashley & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
618 Fathe Salem, Machan.
99 Falor de dio, Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
2090 Bu-haffant (s), Gerv is—(French man-of-war.)
4173 Euphrates (T. ship), Cuming.
2107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Habour Defence).
468 Teazer, Wodehouse.
2503 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·838
Temperature of the Air.........................	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer...........................	74.2
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	75·1
General Direction of wind ......N, NNE, E, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	172

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 22.

Sexton, Macor Bombay Asst Quarter-Master Genl, on duty, from Deolalee.

October 25.

Cock, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Wynyard, Lieut and Adjt, Madras 44th Regt, from leave, from England.
Moneypenny, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Patterson, Capt, Bengal 23rd Punjab Regt, from leave, from England.
Bird, Lieut, Bengal Hyderabad Contigent, from medical certificate from England.
Christison, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Mackie, Capt, Bombay Queens, from leave, from England.
Hume, Capt, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 24.

Jacob, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin to Jeypore.

October 25.

Turner, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
O'Brien, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on medical certificat to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, October 24.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that,

Major T N Holberton, C Brigade (late E Brigade), has been promoted Lieut-Col into the 8th Brigade (late 6th Brigade), vice C P Roberts, who retires upon a pension.

Major E C Stocker, 11th Brigade (late 17th Brigade), has been promoted Lieut-Col into the 2nd Brigade (late 4th Brigade), vice Brevet Col W W Barry, C B, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—7th Regt N I—Capt C T Echalaz, Wing Officer 21st Regt N I, to officiate as Wing Officer as a temporary measure.

The name of Lieut W W Ward, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot published in G O C No 572 of the 15th ultimo.

Surgeon-Major George White is transferred from the Presidency Circle to Mhow Circle for duty at Indore.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts attached to Native Regiments on probation are transferred from the 9th to the 20th N I: H M Prior, 54th Foot; A L B Hughe, 22nd Foot; F Whittock, 17th Foot.

From the 21st to the 17th N I: A E Leslie, 66th Foot, H Melvill, 44th Foot; and J S Ashby, 12th Foot.

With the sanction of Govt, Garrison Serjt Major Edward Jones, Unattached List, is granted 12 months' furlough to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Surg Major W J Page, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Erratum—In G O C No 644, 17th instant, for Surgeon T M O'Brien, read Surgeon Major T M O'Brien.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 25.)

Military Department.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the famine Districts in the Mysore territory:—

Captains James Grant, on general duty, Poona; R Hennell, 5th N I; F D Mander, 13th N I; W W Chard, 7th Fusiliers; C T Echalaz, 21st N I; J Conran, 68th Regiment; Lieutenants W J Orr, 25th N I; R S Simpson, 21st N I; E G Reilly, 17th N I; E A Mostyn, 7th Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Honorary Capt F Bunyer, Ordnance Department; Captain W H D Jones, Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel A Wardrop, Staff Corps; Honorary Lieut C Tylor, Q M G's Department; Major A W Macnaghten, Cavalry; Captain G R Peart, Staff Corps; Conductor T Macken, Ordnance Department; Lieut-Col C H Clay, Staff Corps; Major C A Goodfellow, V C, R E.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut H F Smith, Staff Corps, two months, private affairs; Colonel S J Thorp, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; Major F J Wise, Staff Corps, six weeks, private affairs; Captain E S Walcott, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

Captain C F James, Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on English furlough pay.

The following appointment is made, to have effect from the 7th proximo:—Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T J Maclachlan, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, vice Colonel Harris, whose tenure of office has expired.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev P H Le Feuvre, B A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted privilege leave from the 2nd to the 16th November.

The Rev J Higgins is appointed to do duty at Deolali during the absence of the Rev Mr Horsfall, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

The Officers named below in the Panch Mahals District are appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the District of Panch Mahals: Rao Saheb Jivabhai Trimbaklal, Mamlatdar of Godhra. Azam Wishwanath Kirpashankar, Mahalkari of Halol. Azam Mansukhram Pranjiwan, Mahalkari of Jahlod.

Azam Gurrao Krishna, Mahalkari of Petha Bilgi, in the Kaladgi District, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Kaladgi.

Mr. Narayan Moreshwar Jog is appointed Probationary Public Prosecutor in the Satara Collectorate, vice Mr Trimbak Balwant Agtay, resigned.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Nilkant Bhadkamdar, Second Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Malwan, in the Ratnagari District, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr W P Symonds, Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Poona, with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Azam Shamaldas Bhogidas, Acting Mahalkari of Halol, in the District of the Panch Mahals, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of the Panch Mahals.

Major S F McGillivray, Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant.

Munshi Bhaghwandass walad Ramchand, Head Munshi of Taluka Mirpur Khas, in the Hyderabad District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Hyderabad.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Salt Department, consequent on the retirement of Mr A Faulkner:—

Mr A G Maury to be First Class Assistant Collector.
Mr T M Cotgrave to be Second Class Assistant Collector.
Mr G B Spring to be Third Class Assistant Collector.
Mr R Thom to be Fourth Class Assistant Collector.
Mr M C Leckie to be Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

2. The following acting appointments in the Salt Department are also made:—

Mr R N Coghlan to act as Third Class Assistant Collector until further orders.

Mr M C Leckie to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector until further orders.

Mr C Pogson to act as Supernumerary Assistant Collector until further orders.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate to Mr G Macleod, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.

The services of Mr W A East, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on famine duty in Mysore.

The services of Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on famine duty in Mysore.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate to Mr C E Lawson, C S.

General Department.

Surgeon J F Keith, M B, is appointed Surgeon in medical charge of the Dhond and Manmad Railway.

Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant R de Villamil, RE, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Mr W B Christie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade (Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, temporary), Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Sergeant Overseer Hilton are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Mr C H Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Mr D McMordie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Punjab, and of Mr J H Tooghood, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Mr A G Reid, Assistant Engineer, First Grade (Military Works), and of Mr C J Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 20.)

Mr W R Benson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr R M Dane of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

The services of Mr H H Gaban, Assistant Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Dholepore State.

The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Captain E P Maltby, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

Major C S Blair, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, vice Captain E P Maltby.

Captain H M S Magrath, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, vice Major C S Blair.

A Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, vice Captain H M S Magrath.

Financial Department.

The following appointments in this Department are published for general information:—

Mr J Westland, B C S, to be Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Mr C R C Kiernander to be Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle, but to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syama Charan De, or until further orders.

Mr E Rule to be Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah.

Mr J E Cooke to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Babu Syama Charan De to be Assistant Comptroller General.

Mr E W Kellner to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syma Charan De, or until further orders.

Mr T H Biggs to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, but to continue to officiate till further orders as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.

Mr H S Groves, B A, to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, but to continue to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr F J Atkinson to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut D'Arcy W Thuillier, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut W R P Hamilton, 70th Foot, Squadron Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps, of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain W W H Scott, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major R Beadon, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October.

Captain G A White, 40th Foot, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Captain G B Wolseley, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October 1877.

Captain P W Watts, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Captain E M Larminie, R E, resigned.

Captain C E S Parker, 73rd Foot, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, vice Captain Watts, promoted.

Captain H F Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, vice Captain G W B Collis, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, resigned.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain J Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that in the case of officers of the old Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and of those officers of the 12 new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry who are serving under Indian Pension Rules, the restriction now enforced by the Indian Pension Rules of deducting certain periods of leave or furlough from their service is removed, and that in the case of the officers above indicated all full pay service, past or future, will be permitted to count towards pension on retirement.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut-Col R S Graves, Ordinary pension £292, Annuity £229-8.

The services of Surgeon-Major J G Morice are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the expiration of his present leave.

Public Works Department.

Mr W Ogden, Accountant, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Depart.

Fergeant A MacDiarmid, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

Mr C D Hawes, Accountant Western Rajpootana State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Mr C E Hubbard, Accountant 3rd grade, in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 18th May 1877, in room of Lieutenant General T Tapp, C B, deceased:—

Major-General Sir Henry Daly, K C B, Bombay Staff Corps.

Served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1848-49; present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Seikh army (medal and two clasps); commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry at the passage of the Kohat Pass, and against the hill tribes in 1850-51-52; commanded the Corps of Guides at the seige of Delhi, 1857 (twice wounded and horse killed; Brevet-Major and C B); commanded Hodson's Horse at the siege of Lucknow, 1858 (Lieutenant Colonel), and the brigade of Hodson's Horse throughout Sir Hope Grant's campaign in Oude, 1858-59, including the action at Nawabgunge, passages of the Goomtee, Gogra, &c. (medal and two clasps). Was Commandant of Hodson's Horse from March 1858 to March 1860, and Commandant, Central India Horse from December 1861 to October 1871. Has been Agent to Governor General for Central India since October 1871.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..........29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.
Fri. 26	......	5 59	5 29	1 35 m 1 2 a	7 29 m 7 28 a
Sat. 27	......	6 0	5 28	2 18 m 1 45 a	8 13 m 8 14 a
Sun. 28	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	3 8 m 2 37 a	9 5 m 9 6 a
Mon. 29	......	6 1	5 27	4 5 m 3 46 a	10 11 m 10 12 a
Tues. 30	......	6 1	5 26	5 10 m 5 23 a	11 33 m 11 37 a
Wed. 31	English Mail Expected	6 1	5 26	6 26 m 7 5 a	1 0 a ..
Nov. Th. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	7 41 m 8 28 a	1 11 m 2 14 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Stumps.—The Gymkhana won the match.

S. C.—A cheap edition is published.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—CARY—September 27th, at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. William Hay Chapman, Vicar of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev G. L. Cartwright, of Brislington, Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and of Bombay, to Selena Catherine Cary, second daughter of the late Captain the Hon. Byron Cary, R. N.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CARPENTER—October 25th, in the morning, at Grant Road the wife of Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Engineer H. M. Mint, of a son.

WEEDON—October 25th, at 176, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Pryce Weedon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUGGAN—GHEE—At Christ Church, Aden, Steamer Point, Sarah Elizabeth (Minnie), eldest daughter of R. Duggan, Chief Engineer Government Condensers, to Charles Henry Ghee, Eastern Telegraph Company.

WOODBURN—YOUNG—October 25th, at the High Court House, Mazagon, Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, Archibald Francis Woodburn, Bombay Civil Service, to Catherine, third daughter of Colonel Denholm Young, Green Lodge, Ayr, formerly of the Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 17th, at Chittagong, the wife of F. J. G Campbell, C.S. of a son.

DOOLEY—October 18th, at Mussoorie, the wife of M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DAVIES—October 19th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. J. Davies of a son.

FOX—October 21st, at Bellevue, Mussoorie, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877.

The Russians are following up their victory in Armenia with great energy; and, as their forces are now sufficiently numerous to suffice for undertaking the siege of Kars and for active operations elsewhere as well, they may yet, if the winter snows hold off for another month, succeed this year in converting Armenia into a Russian province. They have already resumed their old positions round Kars and attacked Fort Tahmasp, the detached fort on a hill to the north-west overlooking Kars which Mouravieff attempted to take in September 1855, when he was repulsed with fearful slaughter, and which is now probably impregnable. It may be doubted if the Russians will ever succeed in taking Kars by assault; famine is their best friend; but they may know that the garrison has been greatly reduced in strength in order to reinforce Ahmed Mukhtar's army. Ahmed, it seems, has retired to Zevin, and he has no doubt summoned all the troops left in Erzeroum (some 14 battalions it is said) to meet him there, and defend the principal pass over the mountains. The Russians have already reached the eastern foot of the mountains, and will push on with all speed in order to reach Zevin, if they can, before the arrival of the reinforcements from Erzeroum. The telegram which describes Ismail Pasha's movements is hardly intelligible. That chief began his retreat from the position he had occupied close to the Russian frontier on the 15th, and on the 23rd he is said to have been at Zeidekan, a place on the Bayazid road to the south of the Koseh Dagh, where the road over the mountains from Kagisman to Toprak Kale enters the valley of the Eastern Euphrates. We can understand that Ismail would take this line of retreat; and indeed we have pointed out in previous articles that he could not possibly remain in the valley of the Araxes, but must cross the mountains to the south. But how can he have reached Zeidekan in the time unless he left his army behind him, after the example of Ahmed Mukhtar—a probable event, for his irregular troops, when once the retreat began, would be sure to disperse and seek their way home. And what does Ismail propose when he reaches Zewin? He is closely followed by General Tergukasoff, who will march straight on Erzeroum and turn the Zevin position if Ismail cannot defend the defile of the Koseh Dagh. The position now is almost exactly the same as before Ahmed Mukhtar's advance on Kars three months ago, except that the Russians have now a preponderating military force and are flushed with success and enlightened by experience, while the Turks have shot their bolt and are now bankrupt of men to resist the invasion.

The soothing official assurances which are from time to time put forth that all is well on the Frontier, and that the Government of India really contemplates nothing more serious in the way of military operations this cold season than the punishment of a few petty clans who have made forays into British territory, are quite unavailing to erase the conviction rooted in the public mind, that the Government has, by sanctioning the military occupation of Quetta and breaking off friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul, taken the first and most important steps towards plunging the Empire into a Frontier war more hazardous than any that has been undertaken since the evacuation of Afghanistan in 1842. If Lord Lytton and his colleagues are dealing frankly with the public, and if it be the case that they do not themselves comprehend the obvious tendency of their own policy, we can only regret that they have begun with a light heart an enterprise which cannot be conducted to a successful issue except by men who appreciate its difficulties and have taken every possible precaution to avert the risk of failure. We do not depend on the Government of India for information as to the state of feeling on the Frontier; if we did, we should be very badly off. But, in the first place, we have the letters, often no doubt containing trivial and untrustworthy statements, but in the main accurate, of native correspondents of the Lahore paper, the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The substance of these letters is regularly telegraphed to us from Lahore; and the intelligence they convey may usually be relied upon. In fact, the quaint mixture of valuable intelligence and mere gossip in these letters is a striking testimony to their genuineness. We have seen them spoken of contemptuously as written by natives; but we really were not aware that the Government itself has any European agents at Cabul, or that it has any possible means of getting news of what is going on at the Ameer's Court except by purchasing it from those native letter-writers who supply the newspapers with Frontier correspondence. It is easy to sneer at the story of the existence of a secret understanding between the Ameer of Cabul and the Khan of Khelat to raise the whole border against the English as a *canard*; but is it not strange that, if there is nothing disquieting in the attitude assumed by the Ameer, the Russian as well as the Indian newspapers should be full at present of circumstantial accounts of Shere Ali's preparations either to make an effective hostile demonstration on the Frontier, or to induce the British Government to give him a new subsidy in order that he may use his influence to keep the tribes in order? Moreover, we have shown, on the unimpeachable authority of papers published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, that the Khan of Khelat was misled as to the intentions of the English in sending troops into his territory, while Shere Ali got no intimation of what was meditated by the English with regard to Beloochistan till Quetta had been actually occupied. Lord Lawrence insists that the Ameer is perpetually brooding over this grievance, and he knows at least as much of Frontier affairs as the Government of India can pretend to do. But what is that Government's own position? Lord Lytton has shaken off Shere Ali altogether; and, though he claims the Khan of Khelat as a loyal ally, he cannot persuade that Chief to accept the fatal gifts which would bind him to serve the English rulers of India and to aid them in maintaining their imperial interests beyond the Frontier. Can the British Government remain contented with such open or concealed unfriendliness on the part of the principal chiefs of States bordering on India? It will be said, "Oh! what can "the Ameer or the Khan do? Let them make their "border league, if they like, and attack us with "their horde of ragamuffins. We should be only "too glad if they would give us the opportunity "of letting them feel the might of England." This was the policy of Lord Northbrook; and, if the Government of India is prepared for the sake of peace to sacrifice the trade with Central Asia and to submit to insults from the border tribes, there is much to be said for such a policy. But this is a policy which Lord Lytton has distinctly abandoned. He has sent troops to Quetta for the express and avowed purpose of protecting the imperial interests of England; and it is obvious that, with the Khan of Khelat meditating treachery, the Ameer of Cabul openly unfriendly, and the mountain tribes in a fever of expectation which may at any moment end in disturbances along the whole North-West Frontier, the small garrison of Quetta is ridiculously insufficient for the task assigned it. Of course, Major Sandeman will keep on telegraphing that all is well till some day the telegraph wires will be cut and no more will be heard of him for a few months, when he and the force under him will perhaps be rescued by a British army. But why should statesmen tempt Beloochees and Afghans by exposing a small detachment of British troops at Quetta? Either too much has been done or too little. If no danger is apprehended on the Frontier, the troops should be withdrawn from Quetta; if, on the other hand, the rumours of coming war which fill the air are well founded, it is essential that the garrison of Quetta should at once be strengthened and supported, and that effectual measures should be taken for subduing the mountain tribes from the Khyber to the Bolan Pass.

The capabilities of India are opening up to the people of England in a new light. They are now perceiving that it is an excellent field for high-class public amusements, and there promises now to be a yearly influx of celebrated performers in various departments of life. It has frequently surprised us how the professionals of England were so long in discovering the remunerative capabilities of this country, for there can be no doubt that, when a celebrated performer of any kind comes here, he will have no reason to grumble at his reception. People will flock to see him, and pay high prices for the privilege of enjoying his performance. When, a few years ago, Madame Arabella Goddard came here from Australia, the distinguished pianiste had an enthusiastic reception wherever she went—in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The performances she gave in the Town Hall here were listened to by crowds of people, and the success of Madame Goddard's experiment proved to us that no really celebrated performer need be afraid of finding in India a sphere worthy of his or her labours. Charles Mathews, when he visited us two years ago, was received by great audiences whenever he appeared on the stage, and the veteran comedian left India with a very flattering appreciation of the capabilities of Anglo-Indians for enjoying genuine talent. The farewell speech he made in Calcutta showed this, and we daresay that if he had youth at his elbow once more he would not hesitate to come back again and renew his acquaintance with those whom he delighted with "characters" that vividly re-called the departed glories of life in London. Last year Roberts, the champion billiard-player, came hither and was received as warmly as he could have desired. He played in all the celebrated towns in India, and wherever he went he found that his fame as a performer on the green cloth had preceded him, and that thousands of admirers of the game in which he is pre-eminent were ready to pay handsomely to see him perform. Even in Native States—such has been the progress in India of English sports—he was eagerly welcomed. We fancy he will not readily forget the reception he received from the Maharaja of Jeypore. A game at billiards with the Maharaja is something to be remembered even by a professional billiard-player who has in his experience seen many strange things. In one of the rooms of the Palace, overhanging marble terrace upon terrace, with fruit-trees and brilliant flowers between, the Maharaja has had fitted up all the appurtenances neccessary to luxurious billiards. His "marker," who is considerd an excellent player, is a native who generally condescends to score only when he is well enveloped in Cashmere shawls, the gifts of his master from time to time. The table is fitted with electric knobs which, when struck, cause the score to be indicated on an adjoining board. There is a gallery round the room, and when the Maharaja plays, the reserved seats are generally filled by his Sirdars—Rajpoots with fiercely up-turned whiskers, brass-studded leather shields upon their backs, and long double-edged swords in their hands. These gravely watch the game, and when the Maharaja strikes the balls they utter sonorous "wah, wahs!" with an expression of infinite satisfaction. Sometimes, the room is further ornamented by the presence of a group of merry dark-eyed nautch-girls, covered with jewellery, which glistens on their gaudy costumes. These young ladies generally squat upon the floor, and the billiard-player has often some difficulty in picking his way round the table because of the obstacles they present. Now and again, when the Sirdars have made an exceptionally vigorous exclamation of approval, a girl rises from the floor and peeps across the table, and although she may know nothing of the game, she cries "wah, wah!" too, as she sinks down again upon the floor. The Maharaja is like a father amid this singular group, and he plays on as steadily and quietly as if he were well accustomed to the presence of so many children. If Roberts played in a scene like this, we can imagine the strange stories he told when he got back to the billiard-rooms of London. We can fancy the curiosity which brother billiard-players would feel in such a singular country as India, and how much they would like to come hither and see the queer sights for themselves. That Roberts was satisfied with his Indian tour may be understood from the fact that he has determined to come out again, and we suppose it is owing to his description of India, as a land where money may be made in plenty and where the customs are a complete contrast to the ways of England, that Cook, the ex-champion, has consented to accompany him. These billiard-players between them are certain to be handsomely-rewarded for their enterprise. Already their agents have made engagements for them to perform in many Native Courts as well as in the large cities of British India, and we can foresee that, in emerald rings, shawls, puggarees, and bags of rupees these knights of the cue will have rewards which will send them home rejoicing. Sport, that sends competitors to all parts of the globe—an oarsman from Australia to contest with English watermen the championship of the world, that has sent a cricket team from the same antipodean regions to do battle with the famous eleven of the far West, that brings riflemen from Canada to Wimbledon to compete with the pick of England's riflemen, and that has recently impelled a shooting eight to match themselves against an American team in New York, that (coming nearer home) tempts Bombay polo-players from Central India, cricketers from Kurrachee, and sends oarsmen from this city to the Hooghly to fight for honours against the best oarsmen in Calcutta—sport, that does all this has just added to her triumphs by despatching hither a band of English cricketers, whose chief desire is to make that Indian tour which for English gentlemen has now become an essential part of a liberal education, but who may, we hope, be persuaded during their stay in this country to gratify Anglo-Indians by exhibiting their skill in a game which is held in as high honour here as at home. The cricketers who arrived by last mail are Messrs. J. D. Walker, A. J. Webbe, C. J. Lucas, and M. P. Lucas. In the county matches of England these names have been as familiar as household words for many years past. They appear in the annual lists of highest batting averages, and in connection with bowling they are nearly equally well known. We do not know whether they have yet arranged to organise any matches in India, but we hope they will. If there is one old English game that flourishes more than another on the soil of India it is cricket, and no Anglo-Indian grudges the trouble of braving the fury of the sun to watch a good contest of this description. If the cricketers who have just arrived from England had been here a week earlier and seen the Esplanade crowded with Englishmen and natives while the Parsees were contending with a Gymkhana eleven, they would, as lovers of the game, as wishers for its growth and prosperity among all nations, have been delighted. Perhaps they may yet give our Parsee friends a display of their powers; we hope, at all events, that the Gymkhana will be able to get up a match in which the new arrivals can take a part. If they do so, they will add still more to the popularity of cricket, and they may give the Parsees a useful hint of the kind of play they would have to encounter if their enterprising spirits tempted them to go to England to challenge the best elevens of the old country.

It is satisfactory, on the whole, to see India increasing as she is in popularity with the best sporting men at home. The fact of first rate players in any kind of game coming hither must help to bring the two countries closer together. There is nothing so levelling of harsh asperities as sporting rivalry. To Englishmen in India the visit of first rate players causes vivid recollections of the old country, and to natives it teaches something that they did not know before. It increases the popularity of England, because when distinguished visitors hither return whence they came, and tell of the wonders they have seen, and the warm reception they received, other good men will be tempted to try their fortunes here. There is no reason why England should not send here a succession of "stars." Who would not go to see Irving if he came here? or Sothern, or Patti? First-rate performers like these would always be warmly welcomed, and pecuniarily they would have no reason to grumble at having extended their knowledge of the world by visiting India. Not only would visits from these people be a delight to India, and a congenial reminiscence to Anglo-Indians of the fame of the old country, but the advantages could not fail to be reciprocal, as the strangers would see more wonders here in a week than they could in a year in Europe. Professionals who, like the Russian pianiste, Madame Olga-Duboin, combine the pleasures of sight-seeing with the practice of their art, could not fail to find a sojourn for a season in India a very profitable enterprise. The other day Madame Olga-Duboin gave a performance before the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the next she was out in the hunting grounds watching the cheetah-hunting. Then she went on to Ahmedabad and gave a concert, and afterwards visited the splendid relics for which the ancient Mahomedan capital of Guzerat is famous. Now she has gone on to Mount Aboo, to see the Jain temples. Thus she has managed to see every place of note in India, and when she returns to her country she will have a rare experience with which to astonish and delight her friends. There is no reason why such an example of combining business with amusement should not be followed by others whose special endowments fit them for delighting mankind, and now that we are being visited by the best billiard-players in the world, distinguished cricketers, and now and again by artists of the stamp of Madame Goddard and Charles Mathews, we hope that the spreading fame of India as a remunerative field for first-class talent will cause the great performers of England to visit us more frequently than they have hitherto been doing.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The money market is now affected by the production of the £3,000,000 Indian loan, as well as by an issue of English Treasury Bills on the same principle as the last series,—that is, going to the best bidder. By these two operations, something like six millions sterling will be taken

[redacted]

the absence of the usual India Council drafts. Thus a twofold depletion of the money market will take place almost simultaneously, and it will be impossible long to avoid an advance in the Bank rate. It is only the continued dulness of trade, creating a far less active demand for money, that has prevented another advance long since, for the Bank of England reserve is now down to less than £12,000,000; just half what it was twelve months ago. We shall, therefore, have 4 per cent. rate very soon, probably long before this letter is in print. So far as ordinary business is concerned, the change will make very little difference. The general branches of trade are not active enough to need greatly to care whether money is worth 2, 4, or 6 per cent. What they want is busy markets; if they had these it would not matter what the charge for discounting bills might be, unless, indeed, the rate were high enough to cause a general contraction of credit; which is not in the least likely.

All idea of a real revival of industry this year may now be dismissed, and that much-desired event must, like the close of the Russo-Turkish war and the settlement of the Eastern Question, be relegated to 1878. If plenty of mere discussion would do, then trade should revive promptly enough, but it unluckily happens that the discussion is altogether of the wrong sort. One or two shrewd men of the world, like Sir Edmund Beckett and Mr. Bevan, point out the mischief which Trades Unions are doing, the bad work done by artisans now-a-days, and the increasing cost of production when it is so necessary to produce cheaply; and then the paid officials of the Unions come forward, as in duty bound, to defend them, the whole body of English workmen, and everything they do. To all appearance the vast mass of the workmen remain unaffected by the pother, but go on in their stolid, selfish way, heedless of the inevitable consequences. This is hardly surprising when we consider what advice they get, not merely from their own leaders, but from eminent politicians. Thus Mr. William Forster, speaking at Bradford on Saturday last to an audience of working men, told them with all the authority not merely of a past Cabinet Minister, but of a present manufacturer, that the depression of trade was as much the fault of masters as of the men. If this assertion was not wilfully misleading, Mr. Forster must have intended to make the same charge which Mr. Brassey had advanced a few days before,—namely, that foreign markets had been glutted by over-speculation on the part of capitalists. Mr. Brassey is not in business, and, therefore, ignorance is his excuse, but there is no excuse for Mr. Forster. He must surely know that the over-speculation, like the adulteration of goods, is simply a consequence of bad trade and high cost of production. The manufacturer, like the merchant, finds no market because he cannot sell cheap enough at a profit, and so he consigns on his own account, and tries to make new markets for himself. If he were to succeed, Mr. Forster would laud his enterprise and energy, and the workingmen would cheerfully profit by it to claim *their* full share, or a little more of the profit, in extra wages; but as he fails he is only reviled, and the real causes of the failure distorted to his prejudice. Is it any wonder that the artisan, hearing such stuff from men in authority and of a certain recognised position, should think himself rather an ill-used person, and should be more determined than ever to press every advantage he can get by fair means, or foul, over his employers? It is true that Mr. Forster also insisted on master and man combining to secure cheap production; but this only showed that he knew the danger which he had not the courage to point out faithfully to the working-men. How can both sides combine to reduce the cost of production unless they reduce the prime item of all—wages? Raw materials are beyond the reach of any such combination, and there is nothing else to cut down; so, if Mr. Forster had been straightforward he would have added that the first duty of all artisans, if they wanted trade to revive, was to submit cheerfully to a lowering of their own wages. This is the unhappy feature of our position: statesmen and public men see the danger in most cases clearly enough, but have not the moral courage to tell the working-men what is the one absolutely certain mode of escape. Yet one would fancy that the signs of the times were quite clear enough to show them the necessity of frankness.

For instance, I see in the annual summary of the cotton crop and trade in America for the year 1876-77, which has just been issued by the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, some facts about the progress of the United States' cotton industry which are significant enough. They show, first, that the cotton manufacturers of the Northern States are not complaining to anything like the same extent as those of England; next, that the manufacturers of the Southern States do not complain at all; and lastly, that the export of American cotton goods is steadily on the increase. On this point, which is the important one for English interests, the figures for the year ending 30th June last, give the following results. The total *value* has increased from dolrs. 2 304·330 in 1872 to dolrs. 10,180,984, in 1877,—that is, it has more than quadrupled, which we certainly cannot say of the English exports of cotton goods in the same period. The *quantity* of uncoloured cotton goods has increased from 8,859,191 yards in 1872 to 76,720,260 yards in 1877,—that is, it has augmented nearly ninefold. There is nothing in the English trade to match this rate of improvement in recent years, although there might have been at an earlier period, the facts being that our advance is entirely a thing of the past, while the progress of other nations, such as America, is a thing of the present, and that is exactly the alarming symptom. The United States' manufacturers have no colonies of their own to supply, so that every case of calicoes sent by them abroad goes to some market hitherto monopolised by us, foreign or colonial. That the movement is not casual or transient is shown by the gradual and steady rate of increase during all these half dozen years; and that it is not due to the natural expansion of the markets themselves is proved by the fact that British goods have not shared in the growth to anything like an equivalent extent, if at all. We can now understand the statement that in China, in the West Indies, in South America and other places, American cotton goods are complained of by English firms as superseding English articles, and that even in England itself American merchants have the hardihood to sell their calico at prices with which Lancashire makers cannot compete. Moreover, the elaborate summary from which I have taken the figures, indicates that it was not by forcing the markets the Americans managed to export their goods, for the fact that the manufacturers have not had to complain of unprofitable markets is expressly mentioned. Those in New England, it is stated, did not find trade so good as in previous years; they sold with greater difficulty, and buyers were not so eager. Those in the Southern States complained even less; there, the industry seems to have developed with great rapidity during the last three years, and to have quite satisfied the capitalists engaged in it. Nowhere is there any grumbling at stocks accumulating or at unmanageable workmen. How different from our position, with heavy stocks on hand for which no market can be found, short hours' agitations, discontent among the hands, and constant bankruptcies among the masters! In no part of the United States do we find the energies of masters and men absorbed in discussing the knotty problem how best to reduce production, while maintaining its cost in the face of a market which thinks the cost much too high.

Another unpleasant incident this week is the quarterly revenue returns, which are unfavourable as they show a decrease. It has been the peculiarity of these returns hitherto that they were satisfactory when every other symptom of the material condition of the country was bad. Now the symptoms have become uniform, and the revenue seems to be falling off like everything else. For the quarter there is a decrease of £109,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, the loss being mainly on the three representative items—customs, excise and stamps. In the June quarter,—that is, the first of the financial year,—there was an increase of above £400 000, which is more than Sir Stafford Northcote had calculated upon for the whole twelve months, and this gain excited hopes which now bid fair to be disappointed. Not that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may not after all realise quite what he had anticipated. He may yet do so, for he has still to receive considerable arrears under the head of "miscellaneous." But while his estimates may thus be made good, the satisfaction would be greatly diminished if all the heads of revenue, which are the gauge of national prosperity, were to show a decline. The falling off in Customs and Excise during the quarter just ended, exactly harmonises with the complaints as to the state of trade and with the strikes and lock-outs in various parts, and suggests that the rate of expenditure which survived the prosperity period three or four years back is now at length beginning to be cut down in quarters where retrenchment has hitherto been avoided.

The Roumanian Government have made another default in the service of a small loan here, which may be called national, although the total amount outstanding is but £200,000. I refer to the Iron Bridges Annuity as it is termed. The sum wanted for the half yearly service is only £15,000, and the lack of that shows to what straits the Treasury of the Principalities is reduced. The half yearly coupon of the 7 per cent. Danubian loan, due on the 1st ult., was paid about ten days afterwards with great difficulty, and if the war lasts until next year total default is inevitable. As for Russia it is now admitted that the National Bank of St. Petersburg has already advanced the Government, since the war began, thirty millions stering. I daresay the unsettled liabilities are as much more.

THE VOLUNTEERS' SATURDAY NIGHT OUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the mild tenor of your remarks respecting our Saturday evening's performance, I am led to believe that you only beheld us from afar, say the Bandstand, or other coign of vantage, where the general effect, but not the detail, could be seen. Had you been in the ranks as I was (I am a full private allow me to remark, in the Q. Company) you would have witnessed such scenes of confusion, so many strong men suddenly smitten with paralysis, so many intelligent men unable to distinguish their right from their left, so many intellectual looking men displaying incipient softening of the brain, on the simplest order being given, that you would, after solemnly anathematizing us, have declined all further connection with the B. B. V., refusing even our advertisements. You can hardly, however, retract your Monday's critique, so I feel that I run no risk now in showing up a few of our deficiencies.

There was a pretty fair muster at the Town Hall, though with over 400 names on the roll it should have been larger. The men looked clean and smart, the forage cap generally being worn on the right ear and in several cases upon the right whisker.

Officers, A 1, though several had evidently only just been introduced to their swords and were rather dubious as to what they were to do with them. All deficiencies, however, were made up for by the white kid gloves of the gallant and long mustachioed Captain of the —— Company. They were worth all the money, and excited the keenest pangs of envy in the breast of every other officer present.

After skirmishing through the preliminaries, the band struck up and we started for the Cooperage. We got off pretty well; and went up Elphinstone Circle and on Church Gate Street in first rate style. I felt my martial ardour rising with every step, when a partial halt brought the butt of a rifle into the pit of my stomach and a muzzle into the small of my back, and I ceased indulging in visions of wild charges and looked to my dressing.

Our marching was good as long as the band played, but when the big drum caved in and we had nothing to step by, "oh! what a falling *out* was there." Half a dozen paces and every man was on his own hook and marching at his own sweet will; heads bobbing up and down, a gruesome sight; our Sergeant Major made a few cursory observations, but smothered his feelings and strode on with lowering brow until that blessed big drum once more brought us into something like order and restored his equanimity.

At last the Cooperage is reached and our troubles begin; an order is shouted and the whole corps instantly becomes a disorderly mob. The instructors rush madly about, our Captain makes the wildest appeals, our Sergeant,—Abbot though he is and drilling us daily near a church as he does,—makes use of most unclerical language, lieutenants inextricably jammed, orders and counter orders, "Turn to y'r right," "to y'e left," "march," "halt", "front," "stand on your head," &c. &c. &c., and at length we are in our places nobody exactly knows how. Our Sergeant looks reproachfully at us and bursts into tears, "*To make such a muss after you'd done it so often*" he sobs out: the same sentiment is echoed all down the column "*To make such a muss after we'd done it so often*," and every man feels a guilty one. Brought to a sense of our iniquities, we went through the rest of the movements in a way that showed at all events that we had drilled before, but many and grievous were the mistakes for which there wasn't the slightest excuse.

We had done everything correctly in company drill time after time, and why the dickens battalion drills should produce temporary imbecility and incapacity to understand, I don't know. It certainly had that effect and I was as bad as anybody.

Hoping we shall do better next Saturday,

TYKE.

P.S.—A fellow has just dropped in who says that Colonel Thatcher and one or two others, men who know you know, say that we did very well indeed, considering the short time we've had at drill. This is better, still I am not happy.

T.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FIGHTING BEFORE KARS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Latest advices from Armenia state, that the Russians have made a vigorous attack on Fort Tahmaz, one of the forts around Kars, which has been repulsed.

The Russians have arrived at Soghanli.

Ismail Pasha on the 23rd instant was at Zeidekan, and will join Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar at Zevin.

General Tergukassow is following up Ismail Pasha.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.

Latest intelligence from Abyssinia is dated the 14th September, at which time peace had not yet been signed. King John, having completely defeated Prince Menelek, insists upon Massowah being ceded to him. No official confirmation of this news has been received, but according to latest despatches Gordon Pasha has telegraphed for an Egyptian war vessel to meet him at Massowah.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar has been reinforced and is now strongly entrenched at Zewin.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

A despatch from Reouf Pasha states, that the Turks have been vigorously bombarding the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass and have silenced the enemy's batteries.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The Indian Transport Crocodile, bound for Bombay with troops, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co. steamer Surat, with the outward London Mails, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

The same Company's steamer Cathay left for Calcutta, &c., at 9 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 24, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera 5½

The Manchester Market shows a hardening tendency.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1.9½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82½

4½ per cent. do. 82¼

5½ per cent. do. 90½

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure.—James Gray.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H.	M.
From United Kingdom—			
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 25th—	1 55 p.m.	0	46
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)			
„ Suez (perfect) .. 25th—	2 50 p.m.	1	12
From Continent of Europe—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..No messages.			
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)			
„ Suez (perfect) .. 25th—	11 15 a.m.		
From America—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..No messages.			
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)			
„ Suez (perfect)			
From China—			
Via Amoor (Interrupted.)			
„ Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)			
From Australia—			
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)			

Indian Branch.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	32	0	5
„ Galle				
„ Kurrachee ..	0	23	0	1
„ Madras	1	5	0	10

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25th Oct., 7 A.M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

KURRACHEE, 25th Oct., 11-50 A.M.

Next Mail leaves Bushire on 1st Nov.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 25.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind E., ther. max. 78, min. 76, w. b. 74, bar. 29-86. Fall of rain 80 cents.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 2, ther. 82, bar. 30-074. Fall of rain 1 inch 69 cents.

Mangalore, 4-27 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., E., S. W. Fall of rain 58 cents.

Tuticorin, 4-14 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S., ther. 85, bar. 29 93.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 93 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re
Bank Bills on demand	............1s. 9¼d.	
Do. at 6 months' sight	. 1s. 9 13-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „	......1s. 9⅞d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	...1s. 9 13-16d.	„

We hear that the crops generally in Madras are reported to be in a good condition, and the yield of harvested crops exceeds half an average crop. Prices still continue to show a tendency to fall in most districts. In consequence of prospects having thus greatly improved, the Madras Government has consented to withdraw the preference on booking grain for the famine districts on the G. I. P. Railway, and preference for Hyderabad will also be withdrawn. All booking for the present will be received impartially.

The principal feature in the Coroner's Inquest into the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Roonan has been, during the last few days, the attempt of the brothers De Britto to disclaim any connection with the arrangements that assisted Joaquim De Britto to escape from Bombay. They now explain their previous evidence on this subject by saying they were "confused." By the way, we wonder on what principle the police are detaining the man Pereira, while they permit the De Brittos to remain at large. Was Pereira more culpable than they were? There are some things which no one can understand, and among these must be reckoned occasional actions of the police in India.

We learn that a subscription is being got up among the Volunteers for the daughters of Mr. Roonan, who were orphaned by the murder of their father. Another subscription list is being circulated among the mercantile houses. We shall be happy to take care of any subscriptions sent to us on behalf of Mr. Roonan's daughters. Their father was their only support. We need say no more.

We have been informed that the British ship Hampden, from the Clyde with coals for Bombay, has been burned. No further particulars are to hand at present.

The silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been voted by the Society to Lieutenant G. S. Eyre, of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, for the following act of gallantry. On the 15th of April last, Lieutenants W. G. Mansel and H. A. Deane, when returning from a walk, determined to attempt to swim across the Ganges, at Bhaugulpore, which, at the part where the attempt was made, is about 120 yards wide in the dry season, and from 12 to 50ft. deep. When part of the way across, Mr. Deane, however, lost the power of supporting himself, and grasped his friend so tightly that they both sank together. They would have both been drowned had not Mr. Eyre plunged into the water with all his clothes and heavy shooting boots on. He succeeded in disengaging Mr. Mansel from the close embrace which impeded his movements, and then drew the apparently lifeless body of Mr. Deane to the shore.

The *Madras Athenæum* publishes the following special telegram, dated Bangalore, the 22nd inst. :—"Government has sanctioned one lakh and eighty thousand rupees for the purchase of cattle and ploughs by the ryots, and eighty thousand for seed and grain. The weather is very threatening."

A letter received in Madras from Rome states that a sum of £1,000 sterling has been voted by the Congregation of the Propaganda in aid of the famine-stricken people of that Presidency of every caste and creed. The money is to be sent to Bishop Fennelly for distribution to the sufferers by himself, with the Catholic Bishops of the Presidency. Considering the many claims upon the Propaganda, with its resources much curtailed by recent action of the Italian Government, a thousand pounds is a handsome contribution. It will, however, go a very smal way to relieve the huge mass of suffering in India just now. But it is worthy of note as a generous expression of sympathy for India on the part of the congregation of the Propaganda and of the Holy See.

The Lord Mayor has received the following communication from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Governor of Madras :—

"Government House, Madras, Sept. 10, 1877.

My dear Lord Mayor,—I venture to express to your lordship the heartfelt gratitude which already begins to pervade the mind of the natives of this presidency for the exertions your lordship has made, and the response which has rewarded your kind interest. The emergency is, indeed, great. Realise the position of the English people with the quartern loaf ranging from 2s. 6d. upwards, and at the same time an utter scarcity of every green thing—of everything with which food can ordinarily be supplemented—and you may form some idea of the scarcity and the terrible position of the classes even above the poor labourers or cultivators To see those classes aided, and, if possible, saved from falling into the abyss of pauperism, from which in all countries it is so hard to emerge—is one of the principal objects I hope to see attained by the aid of English charity. Government may do much, but working necessarily under rule and regulation cannot do much that should be done—working side by side with a powerful organisation of private charity it can do much, very much more than will be due to the mere amount of money expended. I have directed returns of the increasing distress and pressure in the various districts to be sent to your lordship, and the mortuary returns sent home officially disclose too plainly the sufferings of Southern India.—Believe me, your Lordship's faithful

"Buckingham and Chandos.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

A serious accident has befallen the youthfull Nawab of Mundot, who, with the Nawab of Bahawalpur, is living under the educational care of Mr. Doran. Both are fond of athletic exercises, being perhaps more at home in the racquet-court and the saddle than with their books ; and young Mundot rides, like most young horsemen, with more spirit than judgment. Playing polo at Meean Meer, a collision occurred, which resulted in his being picked up insensible from concussion of the brain. The first aspect of the case was most alarming, but under the care of Dr. Neil, and with youth and strength on his side, he seems likely to recover.

Captain W. Yeldham, better known in this country by his *nom de plume* of Aliph Cheem, who went on half pay from the 10th Hussars some months ago, has now retired from the service by the sale of his commission.

It is stated as likely that the reliefs of the Punjab Frontier Force will be postponed until frontier matters are more settled. Preparations for the military blockade are being vigorously pushed forward. Patrolling on the Kohat and Kushalgarh roads continues.

Owing to the want of officers in the two Ordnance Corps—the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers—it has been decided to revert to the plan adopted some years since in similar circumstances, and have three terms a year instead of two, orders to that effect having been issued at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In accordance with this order, therefore, an additional examination for commissions will be held this year. It is considered that the present want of officers will be supplied by this means in the course of about two years.

Until further orders the *minimum* chest measurement of recruits for infantry of the Line is raised from 33in. to 34 in., and the *minimum* height, except in the case of Rifle regiments, from 5ft. 4½in. to 5ft. 5in.

The case in which Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Joint Magistrate of Nuddeah, and now on famine duty in Madras, was charged with having killed a man whilst on a shooting excursion, has been decided by the Head Assistant Magistrate, who said that it was clearly shown that the death was purely accidental. Mr. Skrine has given the widow of the deceased 300 rupees.

A lecture was given by Syud Ickbal Ally, pleader, at Lucknow, on the 13th inst., pointing out the advantages to natives of a voyage to England. He considered there was no religious objection to any Hindoo or Mahomedan going to England. Mr. P. Carnegy, Commissioner, Rai Bareli, also spoke. He has presented the Native Reform Club with a donation of Rs. 100 for the library. It is proposed by the members to raise a subscription for the purpose of forming a fund to send pupils to England yearly.

The *Indian Mirror*—A "Hindu Brother" sends us a strange but interesting message from Canada. He is a native of Guntoor in Madras, and a Brahmin by birth. In early age he embraced Christianity, and was consequently deserted by his parents. The vicissitudes of fortune drove him at last to the shores of America, where he found friends in the United States, who gave him shelter and education, with a view to send him back to India as a qualified preacher. Fresh troubles arose. The more he studied orthodox Christianity, the more he preached it in Christian churches and at public meetings, the more sceptical did he feel concerning the validity of its doctrines. He gradually advanced towards Theism. This change of faith brought upon him persecution, and deprived him of sympathy and patronage in a foreign land. Now he feels anxious to return to India, and enlist himself as a missionary of the Brahmo Somaj. May God help him !

A "Civilian" writes the following letter to the *Pioneer*, on the recent attempt to thrust Mr. Molesworth Macpherson into the appointment of Secretary to the Legislative Department :—"It will be heard with very general satisfaction, that Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick has been appointed Secretary in the Legislative Department, in the place of Mr. Molesworth Macpherson, whose appointment had been previously notified with the flourish of trumpets which is intended to veil a job. The appointment of Mr. Macpherson had been made, but it is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy, hearing the serious objections that had been raised to the appointment in many quarters, has cancelled it. By this act of courage and good sense, the reputation of the Viceroy will stand higher than before, and he will for the future conclude that it is not convenient to accept the recommendations of any one member of council without some examination of their merits. A more scandalous and audacious job was probably never proposed. An infant barrister, without a brief, and understood to be the nephew of the Legislative Member of Council, was foisted into one of the most lucrative and important appointments under the Government of India ; the law which Mr. Whitley Stokes, as legal member, is bound to observe, being shamelessly twisted in order to qualify Mr. Macpherson for an appointment which cannot be legally held by any barrister who has not been seven years in the country. The chief credit of preventing the job is, in my opinion, due to the *Pioneer* ; most of the other papers, from Lahore to Bombay and Calcutta, having been benevolently supplied by the Government of India with a paragraph, which is identical in all the journals, endeavouring to prove that the appointment of Mr. Macpherson was in every way desirable. Mr. Macpherson may be a very nice young man ; but as a lawyer he is, and will be for years to come, necessarily unknown. Mr. Fitzpatrick, if not a brilliant Secretary to the Legislative Department, has at least the common place virtue of experience."

The *Pioneer*—In the Proceedings of the United Service Institution, "E. G.B." writes on the possibility of annexing the Kingdom of Upper Burmah. There will soon, he thinks, be a war of some sort. In the first place, the King must die some day, and "armed intervention will be the result.' "E. G. B." prophecies a disputed succession, the interference of the English and the reduction of Burmah to the status of a feudatory ; or, if the advice of "E. G. B." be taken, annexation. Further arrogance, too, on the part of the present King, or intrigues with China against us, might lead to a war at any time; and our authority declares unhesitatingly "that in the event of war the only course open is downright annexation." Under these circumstances it is reassuring to find that annexation is possible ; it is even praiseworthy. Unless we accept this one course, "the far East must remain plunged in hopeless barbarism for centuries yet to come, and the wealth of the Indo-Chinese peninsula will be lost to the world at large." So the sooner we put Upper Burmah on the rack of Western civilization, the better for our self-esteem and our pockets. "E. G. B." makes out a general plan of the needful operations ; and even draws a map illustrating the distribution of our forces after we have annexed the country—troops at Mandalay, Bhamo, and elsewhere ; the whole campaign and subsequent occupation will be a very simple proceeding. However, "E. G. B." concludes rather loftily, "we are well aware that few in India are likely to share our opinions regarding annexation. People in India judge the merits of the case entirely by an Indian standard."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a remarkably ferocious article on "The Professor in Journalism," from which we extract the following neat hit of professorial wisdom :—"The writer who can draw the biggest inference from the smallest fact in the shortest time considers himself apparently the wisest man ; but before he is allowed to deceive the unwary into accepting him as such, they will do well to examine not only his conclusions, but the premisses on which they are based. And in a great many cases these will be found to consist of mere shallow conventionalities draped in, but not disguised by, a philosophic costume."

We read in a telegram to the *Standard* from Bucharest, dated Oct. 4 :—The new bridge for the Danube is to be formed of pairs of egg-ended iron pontoons four feet in diameter, anchored by chain cables to withstand ice and floods. They will form a roadway fifteen metres wide, supported on a girder platform. Most of the material is said to be ready.

A book recently published by the Marquis de Segur, a zealous Catholic, and quoted by the Roman Correspondent of the *Debats*, relates that in 1866, when the Pope was seriously ill, Mddle. Leautard, a philanthropic lady of Marseilles, resolved to offer up her life in his place, and, fearful of presumption, sought his permission to do so. The Pope, after long silence, placed his hand on her head, and said, "Go, my daughter, and do what the Spirit of God has suggested to you." Next day, on receiving the consecrated wafer, she fervently expressed her desire, was immediately seized with a sharp pain, and died three days afterwards. The Pope, on learning her death, exclaimed, "So soon accepted ;" and M. de Segur believes that this accounts for his prolonged life.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks it is "almost impossible to doubt that the cautious, slow way in which Mehemet Ali has managed his advance has been owing mainly to a consciousness of his own weakness and to the conviction that he could only attempt something really decisive if Suleiman Pasha cooperated with him. As this has not been the case hitherto, he had to be satisfied with a partial attack on one or the other point of the enemy's line ; and now that the Russians have already got up a portion of their reinforcements, the opportunity for any decisive movement by the Turks on that side, and perhaps on any other, is probably gone. If various indications may be trusted, there seems to have been a sort of race between the three Turkish commanders as to which should get the largest share of the reinforcements which were constantly sent up from Constantinople, and, so far, the Commander-in-Chief has the worst of the race. Probably he will not himself grudge those which went up to Osman Pasha, although they must be very considerable by this time. Shevket Pasha, who had been commanding at Soukoum Kale, brought with him all the troops he had there, besides those which were ordered from Batoum to go to the seat of war in Europe. Then some 20 battalions were sent up from Constantinople to Orchanie, so that, what with this force and the Reserve Army which was being trained in Sofia, the accession to the Turkish forces on that side must be quite 40 to 45 battalions. Somehow or other, in spite of his repeated failures, Suleiman Pasha still finds patrons in Constantinople influential enough to support him, and to consign to his care fresh troops to replace those he has lost and is losing constantly by his recklessness and incapacity ; so that, according to trustworthy information, since his first attempts in the Shipka Pass, he has had some 20 to 25 battalions sent up to him. What with these and the reinforcements sent to Osman Pasha, not many troops remained available for Mehemet Ali. It seems, however, that even in Constantinople the idea is dawning that by carrying on the war in this disjointed way opportunities are lost one after the other and the Turkish forces wasted, and that it is high time to take some decisive course which should put an end to the competition for the supreme command between the three Generals."

The *Times*' correspondent with Ahmed Mukhtar's army holds far from a flattering opinion of the character of Turkish rule in Asia. That the Armenians are content with Turkish rule is, he says, false. Their hatred and dread of it are evident from the fact that upwards of 5,000 families have fled from the Van and Alashgerd district and taken refuge in Russia. I am aware that Ismail Pasha states that these people were forcibly taken away by Tergukassoff in his retreat from Zaidikan. Common sense repels such an idea. We know the Russian General had an army consisting of eight battalions, 24 guns and seven regiments of Cavalry, and we know that he was threatened in rear by Faik Pasha with 12,000 and in front by Ismail Pasha with 15,000 men. The despatches of the latter General state that he so closely pursued Tergukassoff and harassed his retreat so continually, that the advance of his men was impeded owing to the infection arising from dead Russian corpses This we know how far to believe ; for Mr. Williams, an English gentleman, present at the so-called pursuit, states that on the 28th all touch of the Russians was lost, and Ismail Pasha himself reported to the Commander-in-Chief that he did not know which road they had taken. Still, any military man will know that it is a moral impossibility for an army of less than 5,000 to convey over a hundred miles of ground some 15,000 souls, with all their worldly belongings, in face of an army following them in rear, with one double their strength harassing them in flank. No ; I have conversed with many refugees from Alashgerd, who came into Erzeroum for safety from the Kurds ; and these people—Mahomedans for the most part—inform me that immediately after the battle of Khaliass the Armenian exodus was made, and that Tergukassoff never broke camp at Zaidikan until he was assured of the arrival of the fugitives in safety across the Russian border. In the Van district the Muscovite never appeared. There, in consequence of the barbarities committed by the Kurds, the Christians spontaneously fled, not, however, until they had suffered terrible losses, and more than 380 young girls and boys had been carried off into the most hopeless slavery one can imagine.

The following plan of campaign, attributed to the Russian staff, will doubtless be read with interest. It is stated that the Russians intend remaining on the defensive till the whole of the Imperial Guard reaches the field of operations, and that the original plans, interrupted in August last, will then be resumed. Two divisions of the Guards would be sent to Plevna, and one division to the Jantra. The Army of the Czarevitch, that would then consist of one division of the Guards, the 12th and 13th Army Corps, and the 11th and 15th Divisions of the Line, would remain on the defensive, giving Mehemet Ali occupation on the Lom, and preventing his despatching troops south of the Balkans. The army before Plevna, consisting of two divisions of Guards, the 4th and 9th Army Corps, the 2nd Russian and 2nd Roumanian Divisions, and reinforced by three divisions of the Russian line, would endeavour to take Plevna at any price, and force Osman Pasha either to capitulate or to retreat on Orkhanie or Braca. Simultaneously with this attack, General Gourko, with the 2nd Division of Cavalry, Guards, Dragoons, and Uhlans, and the Guard Artillery Brigade, would proceed to cross the Haien Boghaz Pass, which is still in Russian hands, and attacking Suleiman Pasha in flank, oblige him to retreat. If Plevna is captured, the Roumanians and the 2nd and 3rd Russian Divisions would be left there, and the Guard would follow General Gourko across the Balkans via the Shipka Pass. It is esteemed that Osman Pasha would be kept from an attempt to recapture Plevna by the Servians, whose aid is still confidently expected. The Czarevitch would send a detachment to reinforce the troops at Plevna, and another to surround Rustchuk; but, the fall of that fortress not being expected before spring, the main action would be on the other side of the Balkans.

A political map published in Paris shows on one side the Republican candidates, and on the other those of the Marshal. The constituencies wooed by the former are coloured dark blue, wherever the late Deputy was among the 363 and solicits re-election, while light blue indicates the new candidates ; and about ten constituencies are left uncoloured, there being, at least at present, no Republican candidate. The other side of the picture represents the Legitimists as white, the Orleanists being red, and the Bonapartists yellow. What strikes one at once is the predominance of yellow. Indeed, the groundwork is yellow, while there is a thin sprinkling of red all over, and some patches of white on the north-west and south-east. On counting them up one finds the Marshal's candidates are divided into 131 Legitimists, 83 Orleanists, and 298 Bonapartists, the remaining 20 Arrondissements being in and around Paris, and without any official candidate. There may, of course, be some slight errors in this classification, but there can be no question as to the general result—viz., that the President of the Republic has been made to ask the electors to return a Chamber three-fifths Bonapartists and two-fifths Royalists. If the electors were to do as he asks them, the Chamber might possibly, for the Marshal's sake, allow the Republic to stand till 1880, but its destruction would then be clearly inevitable, unless, indeed, a fresh Dissolution had meanwhile given a Chamber of a different temper, or unless the Senate and the Royalist Deputies outvoted the Bonapartists. To this contingency may, perhaps, be attributed an idea put forward in a Legitimist quarter, that the Marshal should pledge himself to dissolve the next Chamber before 1880, so that electors might vote for anti-Republicans without any fear of their overturning the Republic at the date of revision. But there is one fatal flaw in this scheme. The Marshal might give such a pledge, but he could not guarantee the sanction of the Senate, nor could the Senate pledge itself so long beforehand, for before 1880 a fourth of its members will retire.

A French military publication, alluding to mixed corps, says that the *émigrés* or French troops, who fought against the first Revolution, were formed into legions, that they marched with the Prussians, were paid by the Austrians, and were commanded by the Prince de Condé. Marshal de Broglie was at the head of the infantry, while the cavalry was under the orders of Marshal de Castries. The legion of Mirabeau, 1,200 strong, was formed of deserters picked up in the states of the Bishop of Strasburg. The War-god de Broglie here alluded to was grandfather of the present Duc de Broglie, and the Marshal de Castries was grandfather of the wife of Marshal MacMahon.

The Americans are said to be in high dudgeon with the team of British rifle shots who went to try conclusions at Creedmoor with the American riflemen. It was expected that they would stay in New York and hold *levees*, but they seem to have thought that an indiscriminate handshaking was not the best preparation for putting up a good score at the competition. They accordingly went off to the seclusion of Garden City, where they lived in the quietest possible manner, messing by themselves in a private room. Sir Henry Halford, especially, seems to have offended the sensibilities of the Americans. He actually placed on his bed-room door a notice containing the following offensive announcement :—"*Sir Henry Halford. Private. No admittance.*" The Yankees are undoubtedly a go-ahead people, and we scarcely know which to wonder most at, the offence given by this notice or the state of society which rendered the fixing up of such an announcement necessary. Having no wish to be at variance with Jonathan we refrain from expressing an opinion on the matter.

The people of the little village of Minton, near Church Stretton, have (says the *Sportsman*) been afforded an opportunity of forming an opinion on the horrors of war not vouchsafed to other English villagers for the last couple of centuries or so. The ordinary peaceful inhabitants of Minton were frightened out of their wits lately to find their houses, farms, and homesteads besieged by an unseen enemy. No less than fifty 16lb shells came whizzing through the air and dealing destruction around. One shell fell near Mr. Downs's house, a second near the house of Mr. Beddoes, a third entered into a barn, breaking through the old oak timber, and shattering the building to atoms. And yet another fell in a meadow near the centre of the village, scattering the earth in every direction. The frightened people huddled in cellars and hurried along the roads, lurking behind every convenient shelter, as if they were really living in a besieged town at the theatre of war. When the place had been pretty well bombarded, it was found that the H Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who were practising on the top of the Longmynd, a hill 1,674 feet high, and situated about two miles from the village, had placed their target within line and within range of Minton. A man on horseback was sent to the battery, which at once ceased firing. The officers in charge were very sorry for what had happened, and, says the report, "quieted the fears of the villagers." The fears of the villagers being quieted, we presume the fears of the officers would commence. The battery must be under the direction of very brave officers indeed if they do not fear the consequences of their culpable negligence.

Mr. James Caird's address on the condition and prospects of British agriculture, delivered before the Economy and Trade Section of the Social Science Congress, contains, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, some remarkable facts touching the food supplies of England. Within the last quarter of a century there has been a progressive increase in the amount of bread consumed per head of the population ; "at present we depend wholly on foreign countries for that increase and for all further addition required by the annual increase of the population." Moreover, there is no immediate likelihood that this tendency will be checked. The annual increase of wheat needed for the normal multiplication of numbers in the United Kingdom would amount to the whole yearly produce of that grain in Scotland. "But so far from increasing our home supply of wheat we are rapidly diminishing it ; it is now less by one-fifth than it was twenty years ago. Mr. Caird argues that the price of bread is less liable to fluctuations when we bring our grain from so many different countries than it would be if we depended more largely upon our own fickle crops. When the East fails the West is bountiful, and *vice versa*, so that there is always a chance of a good average supply. Thus in 1872, when the American supply fell short by one-half, 'the abundance in France and Russia filled up the vacuum at no greater cost.' But in the preceding year the conditions were reversed. 'France, which in 1866 had given us nearly one-third of all we required, could spare us nothing, but the plenty of Russia and the United States made good the difference.' Every year we are opening up new sources of supply, and Mr. Caird speaks very hopefully of the corn trade with India, although the famine has, of course, given it a temporary check. In case of a foreign war or a simultaneous failure of crops abroad, we have only to revert to the acreage under wheat at home in 1856 to meet the deficiency."

BOMBAY.

High Court Chambers.—Mr. Justice Bayley sat in Chambers at the High Court yesterday to dispose of emergent business only.

Mr. John Cooke, lately employed as head clerk in the Mhow Arsenal Office, having been convicted of fraud and sentenced to four years' penal servitude, is dismissed the service, and is declared to be unqualified for employment under Government in future.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 20th October, was 55 feet 1 tenth ; total rainfall up to date 62 inches 71 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet 8 tenths ; total rainfall up to date was 65 inches 68 cents.

A dishonest servant.—A Hindoo servant of Mr. Balkrishna Sudanund was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and Rs. 120 in cash. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A noted character.—A Hindoo, named Barkia Anundrao, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on eight separate charges of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, &c., belonging to different persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

Assaulting a Parsee woman.—Nowrojee Burjorjee and Eduljee Cursetjee were both adjudged guilty by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday of committing an assault against the person of Cooverbai, woman. Defendant No. 1 was fined Rs. 10 and defendant No. 2 Rs. 25 ; of this amount Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A new appointment.—We learn that Mr. Hector Summers, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been appointed Settlement Officer in connection with the Dhond-Munmar Railway. Mr. Summers joined his new appointment but recently, and is engaged in settling the claims of landholders for land taken up by Government for the Dhond-Munmar Railway.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st November, the substitution of the following rule in place of Rule 4 of the Inland Telegraph Rules and Rates :—"Rule 45 (as revised). Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge."

The following Notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—"Under instructions from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification dated the 7th October 1876, declaring 'that the land tax on properties situated at Mahableshwar shall be redeemable under the rules in force for the time being for the redemption of land revenue, subject to the restrictions in force at Matheran, as regards cutting down trees,' and specifying those restrictions. In future, under orders from the Government of India, redemption of land tax on properties at all hill stations of the Bombay Presidency will not be allowed at all."

Statement of silver balance in the mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th October 1877 was Rs. 1,84,78,961. add silver received during the week Rs. 32,.71,715. The sum of Rs. 20,08,443 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 1,97,42,233. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,12,77,201 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Mortuary returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd October, was 659, being 55 more than in the preceding week, 352 more than the total of the week ending 24th October 1876, and 342 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 51·56. There were 199 deaths from remittent fever, which is 27 more than last week and 126 more above the same period last year. There were 7 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 11 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 57, 45, and 54 respectively as compared with 29, 12, and 13 last year.

The Colaba Company.—Before Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi* requiring the shareholders of the Colaba Company and others to show cause why Mr. E. M. Fogo, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., should not be removed from the office of liquidator of the company owing to his continued absence from Bombay, and why Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee should not be appointed the sole liquidator. Mr. Macpherson stated that, in accordance with his Lordship's order, advertisements had been published in the *Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Times of India*, notifying the application he now made. Agreeably also with his Lordship's order an affidavit had been made by Mr. Prescot from information received by him from Messrs. Remington and Co., to the effect that Mr. Fogo, who left Bombay at the end of May last, was not expected to return until the end of the year. The urgency of the matter arose from the fact that a lease was to be executed at once between Government and the company. Government had changed their mind once, and might do it again. His Lordship made the order absolute. There was no appearance on behalf of any one to oppose the order.

THIS AFTERNOON'S CONCERT.

Another Concert is announced to be given by Madame Tasca this afternoon in the Town Hall, the detailed programme of which will be found in our advertisement columns. Not often have the Bombay public an opportunity of enjoying a musical entertainment such as that which is promised to-day, every item in the programme being of the most attractive character, and the selections such as to meet all tastes. The prices of tickets, too, as will be seen, are within the reach of all who wish to listen to an hour's good music, executed with the taste and finish for which Madame Tasca and her company have so deserved a repute.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF ROBERTS, THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

We understand that Mr. Jno. Roberts, Jr., Champion Billiard-player of England, left London for India a day or two ago, so that he may be expected in Bombay about three weeks from the present date. It is expected that he will be accompanied or followed by Mr. Cook, his great rival for the honours of the Championship.

PROPOSED BUILDING SOCIETY.

A meeting in furtherance of the above object, at which about twenty gentlemen were present, took place on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock at Sassoon House, Mr. Gostling being called to the chair.

The Chairman said they had met together to consider whether it would be practicable to establish a working building society in Bombay. Most of them had seen a pamphlet which contained two articles that had appeared in the *Times of India* in June last in which the advantages derivable from such a society were pointed out. A similar society had been established in Madras lately, which had turned out to be a success, although he did not wish them to take that society as a model for their own. There was one very objectionable feature in that society, and that was shareholders were compelled to take a loan and pay interest on it, whether they wanted, or whether they did not. This was a feature he thought they ought not to introduce into their society. He would be glad if gentlemen present would freely express their views on the subject, and the meeting could then decide upon what steps to take for immediately starting the society.

Mr. Kemp, in remarking on the principles which ought to guide them in establishing the proposed society thought he might take it for granted that the object they had in view was identical with that of the generality of English building societies and might be stated thus—to provide a safe investment for the monthly savings of the members, and to enable such as so desire, to acquire household and landed property ; the latter being really the principal object. Although the necessity for such a society as this in Bombay could not be doubted, yet he thought they ought to exercise great caution in the rules they adopted for carrying it on, as, however successful such institutions were elsewhere, they had to consider the different circumstances and conditions under which they were placed here. And so different were those conditions from what existed in England or even Madras, that it would not be safe to copy blindly the rules of any society established in either of these places. The most important question he thought was how they were to obtain the best management at the least cost. They would require trustees, directors, a secretary, a solicitor, a surveyor, an actuary and auditors. Of these the secretary, solicitor, surveyor, actuary and auditors, would have to be professional officers whose services would under ordinary circumstances have to be paid for. He thought at one time with his friend, Mr. Gostling, that members of the Society might be willing to give these services gratis until the Society got fairly afloat. He, however, on reflection thought this course would not be a wise one. At home the services of such gentlemen were to be had much more cheaply than they could be had in Bombay ; and here one difference between Bombay and England was apparent. In the matter of legal advice particularly it would require their utmost care to keep down the expenses for the first year or two, as they would require much legal assistance in matters of titles, mortgages, conveyances, &c., as well as in drawing up a set of rules for the Society. He thought of this question of the management was satisfactorily solved, so as not in any way to trench on the capital, there would be no difficulty with other arrangements and that they might confidently look forward to a successful career for the Society. He would suggest that a committee be appointed to draw up a draft constitution for the Society which could be brought forward at a second meeting for approval or modification, and that articles of association could then be framed on that basis. He would move this resolution after other gentlemen had expressed their views.

Mr. Essai thought they ought to fix the monthly payments of members at as low a rate as possible.

Mr. Pirrie said he took a great interest in the movement and thought there was every promise of its being a success. He thought it ought to be kept in mind that there would be two classes of members—building or borrowing members and investing or lending members. He thought that as the security would be unquestionable, many capitalists would take advantage of the opportunities for investment offered by the Society. He asked whether it was intended to confine membership to Europeans.

The Chairman said by no means; he thought that all ought to be invited to join. It was not for the interest of the Society that its advantages should be confined to any particular class.

Mr. Pirrie knew several native gentlemen who took an interest in the movement and who would be very likely to become members.

Mr. O'Connell said it was deserving of consideration whether the operations of the Society might not be extended to such places as Matheran and Poona. He thought that Bombay members might wish to build or purchase houses in these localities, and it would be a hardship if the Society refused them assistance.

Mr. Kemp thought it would then be a question of what would be a safe margin to hold against advances made on distant properties.

Mr. Lidbetter said he too was strongly interested in this movement. He was well acquainted with the working of building societies in the Australian Colonies. Once start the thing on a fair footing and a paying basis, and it can only pay if economically worked, and the thing will be a great success ; but we must be prepared for slow progress for one or two years.

Mr. Kemp's resolution, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, and appointing the following committee :—Messrs. Lidbetter, W. Pirrie, O'Connell, Gostling, Kemp, Pearson, Stewart, Pendlebury, and Moorhouse, with power to add to their number, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kemp was named Chairman of the Committee.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain William H. Cuming, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left Portsmouth on the 23rd September, Malta 3rd October, Port Said 8th, and Suez 11th.

A dust-storm was experienced in the Suez Canal on the 8th October, with great heat, the thermometer reaching 108° Farenheit in the shade. Considerable heat was also experienced in the Red Sea, there being little or no wind. On the forenoon of the 20th an English man-of-war was passed, supposed to be H. M. S. Vestal. The weather for a few days after passing Aden was unusual, much clouded, with rain squalls. During the voyage one soldier died.

The Euphrates brought 53 officers, 13 ladies, and 7 children ; also 939 men, 41 women, and 68 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families :

L'eut-Col and Mrs T B Drew and daughter, 2-8th Foot
Surgeon-Major R C Todd, A M D
Major and Mrs E Tanner, 2-8th Foot
Surgeon-Major and Mrs F R Wilson, A M D
Capt and Mrs A G Lowry, 2-8th Foot
Capt and Mrs C Middlemass and child, 2-17th Foot
Capt E Jervis, 2-8th Foot
Capt J Dawson, 2-8th Foot
Capt B F Handy, 2-8th Foot
Capt N Short, 2-8th Foot
Capt M Murphy, 2-15th Foot
Lieut and Mrs A A Ruck, 2-8th Foot
Lieut J M Taylor, 2-8th Foot
Lieut and Mrs F C Howard, R A
Lieut W R Orme, 2-8th Foot
Lieut J W Ward, 2-8th Foot
Lieut and Adjt F J Whalley, 2-8th Foot
Lieut H Appleton, R E
Lieut and Mrs S Moore and child, 2-17th Foot
Lieut S Mellor, 2-8th Foot
Lieut H A Fletcher, 2-8th Foot
Lieut P Schletter, 2-8th Foot
Qr-Mr and Mrs P Spencer and four children, 2-8th Foot
Surgeon W B Allen, A M D
Surgeon M R Ryan, A M D
Surgeon and Mrs Reynolds, A M D
Surgeon J F Williamson, A M D
Surgeon W J R Rainsford, A M D
Surgeon J T Carey, A M D
Surgeon and Mrs T K Rogers, I M S
Surgeon H A F Nailer, I M S
Surgeon K R Kirtikar, I M S
Surgeon D Mullen, I M S
Surgeon N Chatterjee, I M S
Lieut E L Maisey, 2-8th Foot
Mr and Mrs Tapsell and child, Edl Dept
Sub-Lieut A C G Banning, 2-8th Foot
Sub-Lieut J H Balfour, 2-8th Foot
Sub-Lieut G K Daly, 15th Regt
Sub-Lieut G A Welman, 22nd Regt
Sub-Lieut R C Andrews, 33rd Regt
Sub-Lieut C Stevens, 34th Regt
Sub-Lieut C M Gray, 54th Regt
Sub-Lieut H Elston, 54th Regt
Sub-Lieut A W Forbes, 65th Regt
Sub-Lieut C M Maguire, 67th Regt
Sub-Lieut H Wharrey, 70th Regt
Sub-Lieut A P Westlake, 70th Regt
Sub-Lieut H E Porter, 73rd Regt
Sub-Lieut D Cole, 83rd Regt
Sub-Lieut L S H Baker, 83rd Regt
Sub-Lieut M H S Groves, 89th Regt
2nd Lieut W S Savile
Apothecary and Mrs White.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Fear not.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines over others for subduing disease has been so widely and fully proved that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensue, nor dangerous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and upper part of the chest; it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE SUIT.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANOCKJEE LIMJEE BANAJEE.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, in Chambers at the High Court, Mr. Little, of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors, applied for an order that the *de bene esse* examination of one Shapoorje Byramjee Baria, a material witness in the above suit, might be taken on the following grounds. It appears that Shapoorjee was a cook in the service of the defendant's father for a number of years. He left Bombay some time ago and went to Aden under Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. On the termination of his service there, he was engaged by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, a merchant of Aden ; but before taking it up, he had to come down to Bombay in charge of the family of his former master. On Saturday last he went to see the plaintiff, who, taking advantage of his arrival in Bombay, at once communicated with her solicitors to write to the defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, to consent to a *de bene esse* examination for the witness. They, however, declined to accede to this request on the alleged grounds that this witness had been brought down to Bombay at the request and expense of the plaintiff, and that his arrival here was so timed as to give her a pretext for his examination *de bene esse*. These allegations were stoutly denied on behalf of the plaintiff. Her solicitors gave the defendant notice on Wednesday that they would move the Court for an order to fix a day for the *de bene esse* examination of Shapoorjee, to which defendant's solicitors did not reply until the matter went before his Lordship, stating that as they had not had sufficient notice, the application must be considered irregular. The learned Judge, however, thought otherwise and granted the application, the solicitors on the defendant's side not appearing.

MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Michael Roonan was continued yesterday afternoon, before Dr. Blaney, in the Coroner's Office, Municipal Buildings. The prisoner, Joaquim Charles Britto, was present on this occasion, in custody of Mr. Inspector Chislett. He looked thin and sallow, and the unpleasantness of his appearance was added to by the absence of a shirt, his throat and chest being bare as far as his buttoned coat would allow. He seemed quiet and attentive to the proceedings, but occasionally rolled his head from side to side in a peculiar manner. After sitting for about an hour, and then complained of being unwell, and was allowed to be taken back to gaol.

Mr. Paul Mowis was re-called and further stated that he saw the man present, who went into Mr. Roonan's room without a coat on while he was there on the night of the 16th inst.

The Coroner called on the prisoner to stand up, and he did so, and gave his name as Joaquim Britto. He also said, in answer to a question from the Coroner, that he was accustomed to spell his name with only one "t." When he stood up, it could be seen that he was handcuffed. Mr. Mowis said it was the same man who again entered Mr. Roonan's rooms while the party were at dinner.

Mr. Adrian Britto, being again re-called, said he recognised the person whom he had spoken of as his brother, Mr. Joaquim Britto, then present in the room. (The witness seemed much affected, but the prisoner showed no sign of emotion.)

Lucian Joaquim DeSouza-e-Pereira, the next witness called, was sworn, and, under examination through an interpreter, by the Coroner, said—I have no occupation. I have been in Bombay about eight months. I have had no employment during that time. I came here from Goa, on my way to Lisbon, and was detained here through trusting my money to a friend, who went away with it. I maintained myself on a small balance of money that remained. I lived with a friend named Latham for two months, and about a month ago, Frederick Britto, asked me to come and live with him as a friend. I was not expected to pay for my board and lodging. I accepted his invitation, and went to live with him in Tamarind Lane. I lived on friendly terms with Frederick Britto and his brother Joaquim. When I went to live with Frederick I found his brother Joaquim living there. The man present here and pointed out to me is Joaquim Britto. I remember the 16th of the present month. I remember taking dinner on that day. Frederick and Joaquim Britto, and myself dined together at Frederick's rooms in Tamarind Lane about three o'clock in the afternoon. We all took claret at dinner—one pint was consumed amongst the three. We had no other drink. Nothing unusual occurred at dinner. We were all sober. Dinner was concluded in about an hour. I left the house after six o'clock in the evening, in company with Frederick Britto, to go to Colaba point for a bath. Joaquim Britto left the house three quarters of an hour before Frederick and I went out. I do not recollect how he was dressed. He was dressed in his usual way, and had a coat on. Frederick Britto and I returned to the house in Tamarind Lane about eight o'clock or a litte earlier, and went straight upstairs to Frederick's rooms. We did not go into Adrian's rooms. As I was going upstairs, I heard the sound of music and talking in Adrian's rooms. I undressed myself when I got upstairs, keeping only a shirt and pair of trousers, and changing my boots for slippers. Supper was brought on the table almost immediately. Frederick and I went upstairs together. In his rooms we found Joaquim. When we opened the door, he came out of his bed-room to meet us. He had on a pair of cashmere trousers, shirt—I think a white shirt—and boots. He was not wearing either coat or waistcoat, but had on a necktie—I believe a black one. He told us, when we entered, that the man who was living with his brother Adrian, had told him to dress himself properly—had found fault with him for going into the room without a coat. I think he said the man's name was Roonan ; but I do not recollect. I noticed that he (Joaquim) appeared to be under the influence of liquor. He was not very drunk ; he was not drunk. He also said that he had told Roonan he was in Adrian's rooms and not in his (Roonan's) rooms, and added that he was offended with "that man" and with his brother Adrian for not having taken his part. He said further that Roonan had told him he would kick him the next day. After this we had supper. Frederick and Joaquim Britto and I all sat down. Nothing particular occurred during supper. Joaquim wished to continue the conversation, but Frederick stopped him. Supper was over before nine o'clock, and Frederick and I went into the sitting-room and sat in easy chairs, smoking. Joaquim left the supper table at the same time we did. He went into his own room and put on a coat (produced), and went out passing through the sitting-room on his way to the door. He put on his hat and went downstairs without speaking to us. That was about five minutes, or less, after supper. Frederick and I continued our conversation till nearly ten o'clock, when Frederick went to his bed-room and I retired to my couch in the sitting-room. I was sleepy, and fell asleep in about five minutes. There was no light in the sitting-room or bed-rooms, but there was a light in the dining-room. I was awakened by hearing somebody open the sitting-room door with a bang. I called out "who is there ? and the reply was, It is I, Joaquim. He did not say anything more. I saw him pass my couch and go into his bed-room, through the dining-room, where there was a light. I heard him talking to himself in his own room, but did not pay attention to what he was saying. I had heard no alarm before that. I fell asleep again. I do not know what time it was. I might have been asleep again about an hour, when I was awakened a second time by a noise. I heard loud voices, and I jumped out of bed. The voices were those of Joaquim and Adrian Britto. Joaquim was standing at the door of Frederick's room, and Adrian was passing through the sitting-room towards him. I asked what had happened ; but received no reply. Adrian appeared to be disturbed, and was crying. I asked Joaquim what had happened. Frederick was awake, and was standing in his own room. When I spoke to Joaquim both he and Adrian replied, but I did not hear what Adrian said. Joaquim said "I am disgraced" (*Estou desgracado.*) I said "what have you done ?" and then Adrian replied "*Que Joaquim tinha dado uma facada*"—*i. e.*—Joaquim, has stabbed—or struck with a knife. After that, Joaquim threw himself on an easy chair—a cane chair, in Frederick's room, and cried out—"*Salva Salva me !*" (save me). Frederick and Adrian heard him cry out "Salva me" ! He cried out that when we were going quickly downstairs to see the man who had been stabbed. Frederick and Adrian Britto and I all went down. We went into Adrian's rooms and saw a man lying on the floor, with blood on his body and on the floor. He was lying in a little room screened off from the dining room. I recognised the body as that of the gentleman who was living with Adrian. I could not distinguish his features because there was not sufficient light; but I had no doubt it was he. I put my hand on the body, and found it was warm. I did not see a knife there. I saw wound on the body ; I did not look for any. When I see blood, I feel sick. I left the room immediately after placing my hand on the body of the deceased, and went into Adrian's sitting-room. There was no light in the room where I saw the body, nor in the sitting-room ; there was a light in the dining-room, next to that where the body was. Frederick and Adrian Britto and I saw the body together. As soon as I had found the body of the deceased was warm, I said "Send for a doctor at once," and Adrian called his boy and ordered him to go and bring a doctor. The boy went downstairs immediately. I offered myself to go and fetch a doctor whom I knew, as the boy might not be able to find one. Frederick and Adrian agreed to this, and I went upstairs to change my dress. This might have been after one o'clock ; I did not hear any clock strike. When I went upstairs, I left Adrian and Frederick in the sitting-room, exclaiming "Oh ! meau Deus" (Oh my God !) and clasping their heads between their hands. While I was dressing, Adrian came upstairs, and asked where I was going. I told him I was going to fetch a doctor. Joaquim, who was still lying on the easy chair in Frederick's room, exclaimed "Oh ! my God, what have I done ?" (*Oh ! mea Deus, oque fiz eu ?*) and also—"Oh ! my God, I am wounded" (*Oh mea Deus, estou fac adeo*). Adrian went into Frederick's room, where I was dressing myself, and asked Joaquim to show him his wound, and he pulled down his trowsers, and showed a wound on his thigh. I saw Adrian remove one leg from the trousers and bind a piece of red cloth round Joaquim's thigh, I do not remember which. I did not see the wound myself. While Adrian was tying up Joaquim's thigh, Frederick came up and said "Go all of you out of my house, I want nobody here." Whilst Adrian was binding up Joaquim's thigh, he asked me which doctor I was going to call. I said I was going to bring one from Calbadevi, as I did not know any doctor in the Fort. Adrian said Calbadevi was too far, and that his servant had already gone for a doctor ; and that if the servant did not succeed, he (Adrian) himself would go for a doctor. It was as Adrian said this that Frederick entered the room and made the remark already mentioned. I left the room immediately after the remark was made by Frederick, and going out of the house, I continued to walk up and down Tamarind Lane. As I was going down Frederick's stairs, I heard him continue to say, "Go out of my house," and I heard Joaquim reply in Portuguese "My brother, help me !" After I had been walking in Tamarind Lane ten or fifteen minutes, I saw Joaquim coming downstairs. He asked me what I was doing, and I replied I was walking up and down. He then said to me "Come with me." I asked him why ? He again said, speaking sharply, "Come with me." I was in fear and went with him. He was then dressed in a pair of dark trowsers and this coat marked B. I saw no bundle with him at the time, but observed on the way that he had a bundle inside the breast of his coat, which he held up with his hand. We then entered Church Lane, and went straight on through Cowasjee Patel Street towards the Crawford Markets. I observed that Joaquim was carrying a small canvass bag, which he then removed from his coat. I asked him where he was going. He replied "you will know that to-morrow." It was then 2 a. m. I asked Joaquim to give me permission to return home. He said "you can go ;" at the same time saying, "Give me your coat which is black." I took off my coat and gave it him. He held it in his hand in which he was carrying the canvass bag. This is the coat I gave him. I parted from him near the Crawford Markets. As I had no coat on, I did not like to return to the Fort, but went on towards Calbadevi. I saw Joaquim turn the road to the right, which leads to the Carnac Bridge. He had given me no reason for wanting my coat. I believed that I was walking with a man who had committed a crime, who had killed a man, but I did so because I was afraid of him. I feared that because he had killed one man, he might kill another. I think that on the way to the Crawford Markets, I saw one policeman at his post on the side of the Cathedral. I said nothing to the policeman, because I could not speak his language, and because I was afraid of Joaquim.

The Coroner—You know, Mr. Pereira, you had ten minutes in Tamarind Lane, and in that interval you could have gone to Calbadevi. But you waited ten or fifteen minutes in Tamarind Lane although you now say you were afraid of Joaquim.

Witness continued.—I did not then know that Joaquim was coming downstairs. My purpose was to return upstairs when all was quiet. There was no suspicion upon my mind that the deceased had committed suicide. After I left Joaquim I intended to go to the house of Mrs. Viegas, Calbadevi, where I had formerly lived ; but as it was a very early hour in the morning, 3 o'clock, I drove in the buggy which I got near the Goculdas Hospital to Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and passed my time till daylight. I went little after 3 a. m. to the house of a prostitute in Girgaum and slept there. I left the house at 5 a. m. and went to the house of Mrs. Viegas, I got a coat from one Mr. De Silva who lives there. A part of my kit was in Mrs. Viegas's house, but I had not got my keys with me. About 5-30 a. m., I went on foot to the house of a tailor in Dabool, named Lobo, to ask for the coat which I am now wearing. I put this coat on over the borrowed one and went to the new Dabool Church to morning mass. I went back to Mrs. Viegas's house after mass and returned the borrowed coat. I went to the Crawford Markets about 8 a m. to buy some oranges for my own use. While there I remembered that Joaquim had gone in the direction of Carnac Bunder, and that a steamer was going that day to Goa ; and I concluded that he must have gone to Goa. To make sure I went to the Carnac Bunder and asked a Mahomedan there if a steamer was going to Goa. He answered "gone," by which I understood that a steamer had left for Goa that morning. This was about 8. a. m. Soon after I left the bunder I took a buggy near the Crawford Markets and drove in to the Fort. Near the western end of Tamarind Lane, a little after 8 a. m., I met Mr. Superintendent Smith. I gave no information to the police, because I did not know it was necessary to do so. I thought that as the occurrence took place in Adrian's house, it was his duty to do what was necessary.

The Coroner—Suppose it was your own house in which a man was stabbed, what would you have done ?

Witness—I would have consulted my nearest friend.

The Coroner—At that rate your next friend will be Sir Frank Souter. Come now, Mr. Pereira, you are not such a fool as you are trying to make yourself out to be.

Witness—In such a case, not knowing the rules of the place, I would have asked a friend what to do.

To a Juror—I do not know how Joaquim received the wound on his thigh.

To another Juror—I saw Adrian tying up the thigh, but I saw no wound myself. Joaquim was then lying in the easy chair.

To another Juror—I did not hear Frederick Britto send for the police,—nor did I hear anybody else do so. I cannot say whether Joaquim was under the influence of liquor at 1 a. m. when I awoke the second time.

To another Juror—When I went down to see the deceased, I saw only one servant of Adrian ; and he was sent by Adrian for a doctor.

To the Coroner—When I heard Joaquim say "Save me my brothers," I heard no other words.

To a Juror—When Frederick said "Go out of my house," he did not say where Joaquim was to go to.

At 6-45 p. m., the Coroner adjourned further enquiry until 2 p. m. to-day (Friday).

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the Bombay Presidency, for the week ending 17th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.— No rain. River at Kotri on 14th 7¼. Dry easterly winds.

Shikarpur.—No change.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping progressing ; rabi prospects poor. River abnormally low. Fever in eight talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cool ; heavy dews at night. Kharif crops withering for want of water ; earlier crops ripening ; rabi prospects gloomy. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No rain. Crops good.

Panch Mahals.—No rain ; close and cloudy.

Kaira.—No change. Weather and public health good.

Broach.—No rain. Cholera in Broach taulkas, 9 cases, 5 deaths. Crops thriving.

Surat.—No rain. Cholera in Surat and Chorasi, 4 deaths ; fever in three talukas.

Khandesh.—No rain. Kharif very fair, but late crops and rabi require rain. Prices considerably down. Public health good.

Nasik.—No rain. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing progressing ; prospects good, except in Yeola. Cholera slight. Prices lower.

Tanna.—Crops good, except in two talukas. Cholera continues in parts of the district.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 15th instant.) Rain at Alibag, ·58, total 59·67. Small-pox at Alibag and cattle disease at Mahad. Weather and crops good.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 9th instant.) Rain 2·92, total 87·98 ; fallen more than was needed in some talukas. Halve crops being cut ; prospects continue to be promising. Twelve deaths from cholera in two talukas.

Poona.—Rain ·63, total 19·22. Prospects of the crops, &c., as last reported. Deaths from cholera, in Junnar 1, Haveli 4 ; a few cases of small-pox in Junar. Health and weather good.

Ahmednagar.—No rain at Nagar, 15 at Karjat on 12th. Bajri harvesting generally progressing ; rabi sowing continues. Rain still required in part of Sangamner, Kopargaon and Rahuri. Seventy deaths from cholera.

Sholapur.—Rain ·56, total 31·87. Showers in Talukas. Kharif crops good ; rabi sowing progressing. Condition of people improving.

Sattara.—Rain 1·40, total 23·98· Crops good throughout ; sowing of rabi retarded in some places. Seventeen deaths from cholera. Heavy rain in Tasgaon, in other Talukas fall varying from ·07 in Peta Khandalla to 3·73 in Khanapur.

Kaladgi—Rain ·61, Muddebihal ·17, Sindgi ·45, Bagewadi ·11, Bagalkot ·60, Hungund ·07· Kharif crops continue good ; rabi sowing progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·11, total 43·54, rain throughtout district ; maximum, Gokak, 2·90, minimum, Athni, ·18. Crops generally well hitherto, but fear entertained about its safety if rain should continue. Rabi sowing in progress. No cholera.

Dharwar.—Rain 2·77, total 23·82 ; fall general ; in some parts heavy ; north-east monsoon appears to have just commenced. Crops flourishing ; sowing progresses, but is impeded by rain. Fever prevalent in some talukas, but not severe. Condition of poor much improved.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 3·67 ; total 76·37. Thirty-two deaths from cholera. Rice harvest continues.

Rajkot.—No rain. Health generally good.

Wadhwan.—No rain. Crops and health same as before in Chotila and Saila talukas large number of sparrows have appeared, causing damage to crops.

Baroda.—No rain. Cotton slightly damage by last fall. Public health good.

General Remarks.—Crops throughout the Presidency proper, with the exception of parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, and Khandesh, good. In Sind there is no improvement. The North-East Monsoon appears to have set in throughout the Southern Maratha Country.

PENITENT LETTER OF MR. COLLINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "POONA OBSERVER."

Sir,—Permit me to correct a statement made in your issue of the 23rd, in which your informant mentioned that I was a Methodist Preacher, as I consider it to be a gross libel on that God-fearing people. I, as well as Mrs. Fern's daughter, were both simply members (though very unworthy ones) of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

My fall has been a very grievous one, and has brought much reproach on the cause of Christ. Yours faithfully,

Poona, 24th Oct. W. A. COLLINS.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE WEEK OF CARNAGE IN PLEVNA.

(*Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.*)

PLEVNA, Sept. 15.

Three days have passed since I wrote, bringing with them the two greatest battles of the campaign, and resulting in a Russian loss of 20,000 men, six guns, caissons and equipments, as well as immense quantities of ammunition, rifles, and other effects. How it came about I will try to relate, before I make a dash for the outer world, shut off from us just now by some thousands of Cossacks, who are wandering all over the plain in search of any stray Turk, Circassian, or for that matter Englishman, who may chance to fall in their way.

Wednesday morning, the 12th, opened brightly; there was a brilliant sunshine directly the night had passed away, and with its brightness came from all sides upon us the most terrific cannonade it is possible to imagine. I think I have told you after what fashion the lines of Plevna are disposed, but perhaps I have not mentioned that the head-quarter camp being nearly in the centre, and situate on a little hill lower than all others round it, sits at the bottom of a basin, into which all shells which miss the sides most uncomfortably drop. There were very many that missed the sides on Wednesday morning, and the hail of shells which fell about our tents made everybody look somewhat uncomfortable, and killed not a few; amongst others some Bulgarians who were tending the horses ; and several of the poor animals also were cut to pieces. In this way the morning wore on, till about midday aides-de-camp came galloping up with the intelligence that the Russians were advancing from the northern direction upon our third line of defence, and also from the Loftcha road upon our second It was clear that a great battle was imminent, and that we must now fight for our very existence. With great coolness and calmness Osman Pasha gave his directions, sending men in each direction, as he thought they would be most wanted, and forwarding orders to the various commanders with regard to their plan of operations. Having done this, he entered his tent and had a frugal breakfast, while the Russians moved down upon us with immense masses of infantry. For myself I find much to admire in Osman Pasha. I have visited many pashas at various times, yet have never seen one so simple in his habits or tastes as this Marshal of Turkey. His tent is positively more comfortless than mine, for I boast a waterproof sheet, while he has none. For the last four days and nights he has not lain down, and has had nothing but the hard biscuit on which the soldiers fare. Only an iron constitution and an iron will would enable him to support this ; happily, he has both. Of course, like a good Turk, he systematically drinks nothing stronger than coffee. Stimulants are to him what they are to Sir Wilfrid Lawson : he is as firm a teetotaller as that celebrated advocate of Permissive Bills ; and so far from looking upon even moderate drinking with favour, views the consumption of alcohol with sentiments akin to disgust. "Why, they actually send their troops into action drunk," he remarked, when speaking of the Russians ; and he looked so outraged at the thought of drinking before fighting that when presently, to calm sundry qualms of the stomach which eight days' incessant riding and driving had induced, I was fain to take a sip at my brandy flask, I did it when the Pasha was not looking. Methought he would reason, "There is an Englishman who is going into action with us directly"—for the fight was now imminent—"and he is drinking, too." I felt more constrained in the presence of this temperate Turk than before any English teetotaller I have ever met. I do not think the whole United Kingdom Alliance staring at me at one moment would have had such an effect upon me as the quiet example and words of Osman Pasha. You find no one drunk here. Such a breach of discipline would be severely punished by the temperate Osman. It was only yesterday, that, seeing a sergeant on the march steal a few leaves of tobacco, the Marshal came up, stripped the stripes off the unfortunate fellow's arm, and gave him sound beating with his cane. "Would you be as bad as the Cossacks ?" said he, as he cut the unlucky sergeant on the back. "Then take that, and that, and that !" And the man had more than he could rub off in a few moments.

Finding that the attack on the Loftcha side would begin first, I hurried thither, accompanied by Mr. Victor Lorie, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who throughout the whole engagement was by my side, showing the utmost courage and coolness, even making sundry little sketches for Ueber

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Land und Meer, a German illustrated paper, at a moment when the fire was the heaviest and the excitement at the highest. To explain the exact position, I should say that on this side the Turks occupied a long ridge, the summit of which was a rounded hill nearly covered with wood. On the ridge, and at the top, were three redoubts; all round the edge of the ridge ran a continuous entrenchment, capable of holding, say, five battalions of men. The redoubts held in all about 12 guns and were very strong. To supplement the force already there, Osman Pasha had sent up into the redoubts, and on the obverse of the hill as reserve, five other battalions, so that in all the Turks had about 13 battalions on this eminence, together with about 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks in the wood. As support to the position there runs a little hill at an obtuse angle to the larger one, and here also Osman Pasha placed two guns and two battalions of men. The nearest redoubt on the second line of defence was also able at times to lend its assistance, so that the point which the Russians had chosen for attack was certainly none of the weakest. The men were all kept well under cover; and, beyond an occasional shell thrown by the Turks at the masses of the enemy when they unduly exposed themselves, the Russians were allowed to approach pretty close without much molestation. Without any difficulty every movement they made could be seen from the Ottoman line, and I was thus enabled to watch the advance of the Russians without worse interruption than was due to the heavy shell fire with which they heralded their approach, from several batteries of guns brought up on an opposite slope covered with thicket. To me it appeared that the Russians very unnecessarily exposed their men to our fire as they brought them up to the rise. There was no attempt apparently to keep them out of sight, and as a consequence, they began to suffer heavily early in the fight, being shelled by all our batteries before they reached the foot of the ascent. The Martini-Henry rifle too, with which the Turks are armed played already upon their ranks with great force, making many a man fall out—frequently for ever. The plan of the Russians was to bring on three or four regiments of four battalions apiece one after the other in a great column, with very little distance between the battalions—an obviously foolish proceeding when within 800 yards of our position, as the great gaps in their ranks which our shells soon began to make very quickly showed. As they approached the hill the Muscovs broke into open order, and made a short rush for a line in the ground which offered some little cover, and thence they treated us to a storm of rifle bullets, while their guns in rear shelled our redoubts and entrenchments liberally. I did not see many Turks fall, however, for shell-fire, although terrible for individuals if it chance to come on them, is not dangerous for troops in a long, high, narrow trench, or a well-made redoubt. It is indeed, in good part wasted when once the men have become accustomed to its sound and learned how comparatively little harm it can do. The Russians appeared to think otherwise, and for nearly an hour continued their distant shell and rifle fire, not moving nearer till nearly two o'clock when they began to come up in earnest. To attempt to describe what followed is past the power of writing. No sooner did they show themselves in the open than their first rank was almost swept away by the fearful fire which the Turks poured in upon them. On rushed the second battalion, getting a little farther up the hill, but sharing the same fate. A third made a little more progress, only to cover the ground with corpses eventually; then a fourth line was all but mowed down, the men behind still pushing up the hill over the thickening bodies of their fallen comrades, maintaining the while a heavy fire, but not greatly injuring the Turks, who were nearly covered by their entrenchments. I am afraid to say how many the Russians were losing at this moment, but there must have been thousands of them beaten down by the storm of bullets which came upon their masses as they ascended the deadly slopes. Still on they came, the troops that were killed being constantly replaced by others, till they were actually so near the top of our ridge they could fire into the entrenchments, and their officers that did, as a matter of fact, use their revolvers. Young Doctor Ryan, a brave young Irishman here, has since dressed several revolver-wounds received during this struggle; indeed, he nearly got shot himself while courageously doing his duty as a surgeon in the Turkish services amongst the trenches. At that supreme moment the Turks were reinforced and rising out of their cover made a rush forward. Away went the Russians pell-mell, the Turks firing into them and cheering loudly as their enemy ran down the hill to gain the shelter of the valley—not many of them getting away, however, so dreadful was the hail of bullets. Over the trenches now, too, went the Turkish cavalry a little way in pursuit, being, however, unable to ride far on account of the Russian batteries, which thundered upon them from the hill beyond, killing, however, a good many more of the Russians than of our horsemen. The fight so far had cost the Czar nearly 3,000 men, and had given him no advantage. The cannonade continued, but as I now heard the attack quickening on the northern side, I hastened over there to see what might happen. The ride was not a long one; ten minutes' trot brought me to the scene of action.

Here the position to be attacked was a very difficult one, and I am still at a loss to account for the attempt the Russians made. In the first place, they tried to come up the centre of the face of a steep hill, which was held by five strong redoubts. There was no effort whatever to turn our position; a heavy cannonade was showered upon it from batteries more or less distant, that was all. All along the top of this hill or ridge ran a long trench, connecting each battery with the next to it. The task of the Russians was to clamber up in the middle of all, storm the trench, and take the redoubts. I never heard of a madder enterprise in my life: the man who made it must have been a military idiot. To resist the attack Osman Pasha had sent Adil Pasha who commanded here sufficient troops to cram his entrenchments with men, as well as the redoubts. He had also sent a couple of reserve battalions, and ammunition supplies in such abundance as to enable Adil to serve out to all his men a double quantity. Fast firing and plenty of it was to be the order of the day. "Aim low, my children! aim at their belts, my lambs!" said one of the officers near me; "let the Giaours have as much lead as they want!" The Turks were quite intelligent enough to obey the order. The first Russian advance consisted of about nine battalions, who came on with great impetuosity, and met with the usual reception. I know how easy it is to exaggerate losses at a moment of such excitement, but to me it seemed that not a man of the first six battalions which topped the slope escaped. A huge dark mass of bodies marked the spot where they stood; and when later in the day, a Russian prisoner was taken, he himself said that only five men had escaped the carnage at that time. This attack was no sooner over, however, than a new assault began. Another deep column of men made a fresh attempt to climb the hill, pushing forward just as they did on the opposite side of the camp, and always getting largely shot down, but still leaving some with the aid of fresh men to struggle forward, till at last the top of the hill was reached. Then it was the old story repeated. Out rushed the Turks with a yell, and away went the Russians, nine of whom had turned out to be Moslem Tartars, being fortunate enough to be taken prisoners while the flying mass was scourged and swept by shell and bullets as it descended the slope. It was simply a human butchery nothing more or less; and the Russian officer who ordered that attack is frightfully responsible for the slaughter he caused. I do not think the Turks on this side lost 500 men. I am sure the Russians lost nearly 7,000. The madness of the assault may be judged when it is known that, had they entered the trenches, they would still have had to contend with five redoubts full of men, and two reserve battalions, by whom they must have been destroyed very quickly, as their supports, from the very nature of the ground, would have been unable to come to their help for many minutes. There never was a chance of the undertaking succeeding; it was a wilful, cruel, ignorant waste of the Russian soldiers' lives.

While, however, I was observing all this, another, and, as it turned out a temporarily successful attack was being developed on the Loftcha side, where but an hour or two ago the Russians had been repulsed, as I have before described. This time the attempt to take the three redoubts on that face was made with more method and skill. Experience had evidently taught the Russians that some diversion must be effected, and they had profited by the lesson. Their advance, consisting of apparently two whole divisions of infantry, powerfully supported by artillery, was now ordered from two different directions at one and the same time. While one division came upon our front, the other pushed forward on the western side of the hill, in reality the weakest point of our position, as if once gained it would give shelter to the enemy by means of a large wood, which extended over a part of its summit, and would thus enable the Russians to attack the topmost of the three redoubts with comparative ease. For the first time we now saw something like generalship exhibited by the Russian leaders, who brought on their troops with amazing rapidity, sending them up the slopes on the two sides as fast as the men could double. The wood was filled with Bashi-Bazouks, the redoubts and trenches by regular troops, and these latter, firing upon the front advance, pushed back the enemy with as much ease as before. Battalion after battalion came on, but all to no purpose—the Turks swept them away with a withering fire which was irresistible, and all was going splendidly, when, to our horror, the Bashi-Bazouks in the wood were filled with a sudden panic on seeing the Russian flank advance, and, throwing away their arms, ran out from the thickets in the greatest disorder, chased by the enemy, who, firing volley after volley into them as they fled, completed the disorder. A few brave men tried their best to stem the tide, and sacrificed their lives in doing so; a few fell back to the shelter of a line of trees just above the town, and fired obstinately from thence; but a terror had been established which partly spread to the regular troops, and, despite all that could be done, it now had temporary swing.

How shall I describe the scene which ensued? The Bashi-Bazouks were fleeing down the side of the hill, the Russians running in among the trees and firing upon their retreating foes, knocking them over like pheasants fluttering out of a preserve. The road at the foot of the hill, crowded with hundreds of these terrified irregulars, was also thronged with women and children flying from the outrage and death which they believed awaited them if once caught by the Russians; hundreds of men were trying to remove their household goods and their families, all struggling, shouting, crying, running to escape the foe who was now on the hill side. It was vain to try to bear up against such an epidemic of flight; even some of the regular troops who had by this time forsaken the redoubts got mingled with the terror-stricken mass, and were running, too, head down, rifle held very loosely, ready to be thrown away at a moment's notice—anything to save dear life. I tried to get to the front to see whether the Russians meant coming on into the town, but was utterly unable, and my horse, having been wounded in two places by bullets, I had to consider what was best to be done. On the whole I thought it time to fall back upon the main line of the Turks and see what would happen. It was well I did so, for a moment later the whole hill was in the possession of the Russians, with the exception of the two lower redoubts and the entrenchement which connected them. The upper one had been occupied by the enemy who were pouring down in great masses upon the other two and doing their utmost to take them. From where I now stood I could see every move as in a panorama. Pushing forward two battalions near to the lowest and smallest fort of all they got behind two entrenchments which had been previously made by the Turks as a shelter for the reserve, but which were now of immense advantage to the Russians, and therefrom poured in a withering fire upon the Turks in the little redoubt and the entrenchments. Their batteries also from the top of the hill shelled the two redoubts with tremendous vigour, and fresh bodies of infantry every moment flocked up with the view of making good the Russian hold upon the hill. Nothing could now be of any avail except the desperate valour of the Turks in those two redoubts. Night was coming on; they would doubtless be subjected to fearful attacks under cover of the darkness; they were altogether isolated from both Plevna and the rest of the camp, and thousands of Russians were on all sides of them. If they attempted to confront those that were coming up in face of the hill, they must necessarily expose their backs to those in the entrenchments behind the fort. If they hesitated for a moment their enemies, who now outnumbered them ten to one, would jump into the trenches and bayonet them all, for there was no chance of escape. With a bravery which deserves to be recorded and honoured for all time, that isolated band held fiercely to their places, fighting all through the dreadful night. Hour after hour, as I watched the flashes of their rifles, I could tell how terrible was their position, and I believe I was almost as thankful as they were when morning broke, and brought with it relief. The first rays of daylight showed, however, that the Russians had not been idle in many other ways, and that under cover of the darkness they had thrown up entrenchments all over the hill, with a view to making it unassailable. How far it was so events were soon to show.

Osman Pasha, looking very grim and very desperate, was quickly out, studying the position. His prospects were not cheering. A part of his scheme of defence had been broken down, and 20,000 Russians were within his lines. Plevna might fall into their hands at any moment, and the two little forts might be stormed. Amongst the wounded, too, was Hussan Pasha, the Commander of the previous day at this point. It was indeed a somewhat dismal look-out for Osman Pasha on Thursday morning, Sept. 13. A few moments, however, apparently decided him. Ordering Emir Pasha and Dakir Pasha to command—one the front attack, and the other the rear movement—he determined to carry the hill by assault. It was a desperate move, but then it was a desperate hour, and to make it succeed Osman Pasha well knew that he had desperate men. I suppose that the force allotted to this difficult task was about 20 battalions, of which a part were ordered to ascend the hill from Plevna, while part, under Emir Pasha, came round in rear of the ridge, so as eventually to descend upon the Russians from a neighbouring height. By six o'clock the troops were in motion, and the battery in the head-quarter camp was vigorously shelling the wood and the big redoubt at the top of the hill. Very shortly the battalions under Dakir Pasha were in front of the Russian entrenchments, and advancing upon them. The soldiers in the redoubts at this moment moved a little forward towards the enemy, and in this way began one of the most severe conflicts on record. To estimate this battle at its proper value it must be understood that the hill was so steep that at places the troops had the greatest physical difficulty in going up; that it was singularly well suited for defence, the ground being full of inequalities favourable to those who held the summit; and that at the top, near the redoubt now in the hands of the Russians, was a thick wood occupied by them with some thousands of troops. The Russians had at least as many men as the Turks sent to assail them. Such were the conditions of the fight. During the night the enemy had also brought into the redoubt four heavy guns, in addition to the two they had taken from the Turks; they had furthermore established two batteries on an adjacent hill which somewhat overlooked the Turkish position; and they were now engaged in alternately shelling the advancing Turks and the two redoubts. The Turks went forward at first very slowly, working up gradually to the side of the first Russian entrenchment, and then taking it with a short and magnificent rush, killing every Muscovite there. They repeated this manœuvre again about an hour afterwards, with a second entrenchment, and then for the next three or four hours fought forward to the third line, which was very terribly strong. A little after eleven o'clock they were about fifty yards from it, firing very heavily, the Russians doing their utmost too. But at this eminently interesting moment the Turks in the redoubts effected a little diversion by pretending to make a dash upon the trench themselves. To meet them the Russians bent towards that quarter all their energies, and just at the moment when their attention was most engaged in this way the watchful Osmanlis, swarming up the hill, rushed over the fifty yards that yet remained, and, dashing into the trench, decided the question, and with it the fate of nearly every Russian in the fosse. At mid-day the Turks were thus in front of the wood, and the large redoubt still held by the Russians in great force; but they rested now for nearly two hours, firing occasionally, and suffering somewhat from the shell fire of the Russian batteries, but pretty contentedly, leaving the next episode in the fight to the Turkish head-quarters camp battery, and the two redoubts, which, between them, must have made the wood a very uncomfortable hiding-place. What were the results of that bombardment we since know—it was simply terrific. About two o'clock the Turks advanced again towards the wood, those who had been sent round also beginning by this time to make their presence felt. Upon both these bodies the Russians immediately opened a furious musketry, which, being maintained for half an hour, ended in the temporary repulse of the Turks. The gallant soldiers of the Sultan, however, only retired for a minute, or, advancing again, cheering "Allah! Allah!" this time in yells of indomitable resolution, they dashed into the front of the wood, and gained a portion of it permanently. By three o'clock the carnage was become terrible, the Turks pushing the Russians back foot by foot, covering the ground with corpses so thickly that a horse could not afterwards advance over this part of the ground. I now fell back upon the headquarter camp, as it was impossible to gain an accurate idea of what was going on from where I was, and on arriving there found it under so heavy a shell fire that the Marshal had been obliged to move his field-chair to a neighbouring spot, from which, happily, the battle, which was now raging with fearful fury, could quietly and easily be seen. I use the word "easily," however, comparatively, for when I say that two or three shells a minute fell upon the hill which we thus occupied, some idea will be gained of the "comfort" which attached itself to our situation. Meanwhile the Turks visibly gained ground every moment, and by half-past four o'clock were reinforced by two fresh battalions sent by Osman Pasha to their assistance. The troops coming up in rear had also got a good footing, and we could see were driving the Russians in with great rapidity. Slaughter was going on at this moment after such a hideous fashion that I wish some stay-at-home Crusaders who shall be nameless could have stood beside me to see their precious theories of Bulgarian reformation by "coercion" at work. The Russians, in leaving the wood and trying to cross the little plateau between it and the redoubt they had taken, were shot down by hundreds. The ground was all grey and crimson with their gory corpses which were in many cases heaped two and three upon each other. As we stood too, we could see Emir Pasha's men sweeping around on the top of the hill, while the Turks attacking in front were rushing forward upon the terror-stricken Russians. They were now going to attack the lost redoubt. I have witnessed many battle scenes, the memory of which leaves a strong impression upon my mind, and will while memory lasts; but never till my dying day can I forget the overwhelming excitement of that dread and decisive moment. I was standing close to Osman Pasha; his staff was grouped around. Behind these again were hundreds of Turkish officers and soldiers who, with anxious eyes hour after hour, had been watching the glorious struggle of their comrades on the hill. At that instant they saw their brothers about to rush upon the redoubt, filled to the throat of every embrasure with Russians and armed with six guns the mouths of which belched out flame and shell. They saw them under a terrific fire which was momentarily thinning their ranks, about to hurl themselves against the high earthworks of that powerful fort, and, as they glared like lions at the savage spectacle, from every mouth there rose a loud cry to heaven of "Allah! Allah! Allah!" resounded from all the stern lips around me. The word, swelling from a murmur to a shout was taken up by the thousands of reserves in the valley below. "Allah! Allah! Allah!" was wafted by the wind to those fearless men rushing with manliest and most devoted bosoms upon death, and they returned the sacred name, repeating "Allah! Allah!" Amid the echoes of that brief ejaculation of praise and imploring faith in the God of Justice and Truth—call Him how we will—they flew at the enemy with a force so terrific and a fury so irresistible that, leaving their artillery and throwing away their rifles, the enfeebled Muscovites literally flung themselves over the parapets of the redoubt, and fled down the steep hillside chased by the Turks, who bayonetted them in the back by hundreds. Loud sounded the bugles, as a tremendous cheer once more arose of "Allah! Allah!" Then the trumpet call for the cavalry to follow to fugitives rang high and resonant, and a loud salvo of artillery thundered deadly salutations to the great Ottoman victory. I turned to look at my comrades of that thrilling hour, and I tell you that, along with the proud gaze I met, there was hardly a dry eye in the headquarter camp, and I saw many of the Turkish chiefs and soldiers reverently kneeling down to give thanks to God, who at this moment, as they believed, had stepped in to their rescue. And then there came a messenger in flying haste to tell us of the spoil that had been taken, how four Russians guns, all uninjured, and two Turkish cannon had been captured, with great stores of munition and vast numbers of rifles, and how 5,000 Russians lay dead upon the field.

There was after this some menace in the distance of another Russian attack, but it was only to save the refugees from the hill, and ended in nothing. All was over for the night except the bombardment of the head-quarters camp from the north-eastern side, which continued till late and began again this morning. The Turks had gained a decisive victory, and driven the Russians entirely out of the position they had filched before Plevna, through the cowardice of those rascally Bashi-Bazouks. To-day the cannonade goes forward languidly, nor is at all likely it will end so long as the Russians have a gun or a man anywhere near us. But it is comparatively harmless so far as affecting the Turkish position goes and will some day, when Osman Pasha is reinforced, as he shortly will be, come to a very untimely end. For my own part, I am about to endeavour to-night to break the blockade which surrounds Plevna. For two days I have sought for Circassians who would undertake the task of piloting me over the mountains in the dark, and failed. Last evening Osman Pasha found a one-eyed chieftain who, with a comrade, has engaged to conduct me if the feat is at all practicable, and according to present arrangements I am to start to-night about the time it begins to be dark. Mr. Victor Lorie, too, is anxious to go with me, and a Turkish officer also desires to be one of the party, which will thus consist of two Circassians, a Turkish sergeant, and my servant, an Ionian lad, a Greek groom, Mr. Lorie, the Turkish officer, and myself—in all a party of eight, well armed. At the moment of my writing the Circassians and the Greek are out on a voyage of exploration with a view to seeing whether there is the possibility of our accomplishing the task, in which case they will be back by eventide ready to pilot us. As the risk is great the Circassians are to be amply rewarded directly Sophia is reached, that is if the work be faithfully done; and upon their report now all rests. For myself, I am determined to go if they will take me. What the result will be time alone can show. But if you get this letter safely I shall have run the gauntlet, and will then telegraph you the history of our risky ride across country.

A BISHOP ON EVOLUTION.

Presiding at the opening of the session at Owen's College, on the 2nd inst., the Bishop of Manchester said he imagined that just now there was no subject that was more profoundly interesting than that of evolution, and it exercised with considerable anxieties and apprehensions the minds of thinking men, who could not quite reconcile the modern theory with the older notions of moral responsibilities and free will. In the very remarkable address which Professor Tyndall delivered at Birmingham on Monday night it was asked, Why should a phenomenon not have two sides, and perhaps more than two? It was a saying as old as the hills that truth was many-sided, and therefore it might be, as Frederick William Robertson delighted to say, that in the department of morals and theology, there were great truths which seemed to be contradictory, and for which the human mind had not been able to discover any formula of conciliation, such as the sovereignty of God and the will of man, which yet we must hold together, being sure that there was a still higher state in which both might and would be reconciled. He remembered on one of his visits to Manchester six or seven years ago, Professor Huxley saying that he thought a generation at least might elapse before the Darwinian idea of evolution would pass out of the condition of an ingenious and probable hypothesis. Not more than six years had elapsed and to-day we found Professor Tyndall saying that the world, even the clerical world, had for the most part settled down in the belief that Mr. Darwin's book simply reflected the truth of Nature, "that we who are now foremost in the files of time, have come to the front through almost endless stages of promotion from lower to higher forms of life." So far as he (the Bishop) remembered, in Mr. Darwin's famous book "On the Origin of the Species," Mr. Darwin thought it probable that all life in the world was a development in its ultimate degree from three or four cells, and that was the probable hypothesis which to-day was said to be accepted by the whole clerical world. Professor Tyndall admitted that there was no greater delusion than to suppose that we came into the world as sheets of white paper, on which the age can write anything it likes, making us good or bad, noble or mean as the age pleases. The age, he said, "can stunt, promote, or pervert pre-existent capacities, but it cannot create them." There he (the Bishop) was fully in agreement with the Professor and the question was who created these pre-existent capacities? He believed that, in a famous passage, Professor Tyndall years ago stated that Shakespeare and Da Vinci, the two great geniuses that had illuminated and ennobled humanity, were at some distant period potential in the fires of the sun. How was it that the fires of the sun had created those capacities? It seemed hardly a probable hypothesis, because who put those fires in the sun, and who gave them the power of imparting these capacities to men? The further we got back the more it seemed to him that the theory of evolution not only presupposed and postulated an intelligent Creator, but also presupposed and postulated the actual interfering presence of a personal Creator at every stage of its operations.

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Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILSBOUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
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Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

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Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
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Badminton Prizes,
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Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

6th October, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

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FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	" 350
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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
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WATCH-MAKERS,
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BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST OPENED their SPECIAL SHIPMENTS of the above for the coming season in all the leading shapes for LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. To this EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS, special care and attention is given.

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Special attention is given to MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Ram Row.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVER, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JÁNOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,

WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

NOTICES.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON,

near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.

These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

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MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

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Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
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Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
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Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerin for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Herald R se.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA' &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
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SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras India.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,0 0 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ....£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ....£300,690
Do. 1872 ....£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

Bombay, Dec. 1876

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;

One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is

Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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